THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Historical Society POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

Vol. LXIV No 20—E

NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, APRIL 14th, 1925.

$1.50 per year in advance

FACTS ABOUT TEA SERIES—No. 3

Mountain-Grown Teas Best

The tea plant grows best in the pure cool atmosphere of a mountain tea garden. The higher the garden, the finer and more delicious the flavour of the tea. This is partly due to the clear sunshine on a high mountain side, partly to the more invigorating air, partly to the more frequent rainfall and perfect drainage. The largest and roughest leaf grown at an elevation of 7000 feet is much superior in flavour to the tiniest tip grown only 2000 feet above sea-level. All teas used in the "SALADA" blends are grown from 4000 feet to 7,500 feet elevation. The trademark "SALADA" is a guarantee of quality.

"SALADA"

Drs. Mullaley and Mullaley

CHIROPRACTORS

Electric and Light Therapy.
Centre street (south of Hooper's Drug Store.)
Hours: 10 a.m.-8 p.m.
Consultation free. Phone 301.

Belleville Nurseries!

—for—

—Hardy Shade and Ornamental Trees.
—Flowering Shrubs.
—Hedge Plants, Evergreens.
—Hardy Perennials in variety.
—Select varieties of Roses a specialty.

W. C. REID,
179 Dundas St.
BELLEVILLE, ONT.
15tf

DOXSEE & CO.

SPRING MILLINERY

A nice variety of new and attractive styles in Straw, Silk and Crepe effects, in the season's best shades, smartly trimmed with flowers, embroidery, laces, and ribbons, and shown in all the new shades.

Prices moderate.

HOSIERY

See our Silk Hose, in all the newest shades.
Good quality, including Black and White
at $1.00

THE CORSET A SPECIALTY

The Leading Millinery House

Clothes of Quality!

Reasonable Prices

—Over 300 Patterns to select from
—New Twills, New Serges.
—New Worsteds.
—All Ready-to-Wear Suits
—Tailored-to-Order.
for Men and Boys.

W.W.ADAMS
Merchant Tailor.
Newburgh, - Ont.

Cash Your Victory Bond Coupons

VICTORY Bond Coupons may be cashed at any Branch of this Bank.

Open a savings account at any of our branches and deposit the proceeds. Your bond interest will then start immediately to earn more money for you.

The Dominion Bank safeguards your savings by the prudent policies of its experienced management.

THE DOMINION BANK
NAPANEE BRANCH,
C. WAITE, Manager.

PROPERTY FOR SALE—Five lots corner Thomas and Simcoe Sts., Napanee. Apply to J. LIGHT. 17-d

HOUSE TO RENT—All modern conveniences, Bridge street East. Apply to BLAKE HUYCK 20-tf

WANTED—Two or three furnished or partly furnished rooms for housekeeping. Apply Box 56.

LOVERS IDEAL LETTER CLUB—Sweethearts for everybody. (stamp). Doris Dawn, Station H., Cleveland, Ohio. 18-1f

WANTED—At once, Alsike seed in quantities. Highest market price paid. Bring in a sample. GEO. E. WINTER, Dundas St.

FOR SALE—One Quebec Heater Range and ten window shades. Apply L. Mrs. HOLLAR, corner of LOR, corner West and Mill streets. 20

ALWAYS a number of farms and houses in town for sale. Owners may also list property for sale at low terms. No sale, no charge. T. B. GERMAN, Barrister, Napanee, Ont. 6-1f

PLANTS FOR SALE—Columbia Raspberries and leading varieties of Strawberries. Write or phone R. P. JOYCE, Napanee, R. R. No. 3, Phone 230-r2. For information or supply call at Scrimshaw's grocery. 20-1f

FOR SALE—Brick home of the late George A. Bicwett, West Street, bath, electric light, hardwood floors, furnace, barn, garage and garden. Also part of vacant lot north side of Mill street. Apply to U. M. WILSON, solicitor, Napanee. 18-1f

FOR SALE—The farm premises of the late R. A. Fowler, M.P.P., containing 225 acres more or less, in the Township of Amherst Island, in the County of Lennox and Addington, reserving the homestead and lands appurtenant, containing two acres more or less. Offers will be received until the lands are sold. Terms of sale—10 per cent. on acceptance of offer and balance in 30 days without interest. For further terms and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned vendor's solicitor at Napanee, Ont.
Dated Napanee, Mar. 20, 1925.
E. M. WILSON, Vendor's Solicitor. 18-tf

WOMEN AND MEN RAISING MINK WITH PROFIT

Mink fur scarce, expensive; splendid opportunity to make money. Great pets, easily raised, backyard or farm, running water unnecessary. Cheap to feed; made pens, fed two ounces ordinary food once daily. Families 2-8, figure profits from ten females. Booklet for beginners on buying stock, building pens, feeding, breeding, care and management. Price $50. A. MacLAREN, Box 633, Ottawa, Canada.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

Hearing on various subjects by the Committee on Public Accounts marked the closing week and days of the Legislature session, and many items of a most interesting kind were exhibited to and have given the public much to think about.

One of the high lights of the committee's activities was the visit of the sub committee to hear testimony in the Portsmouth penitentiary at Kingston. This hearing had to do with a loan floated by the Hearst Government in the fall of 1919 and Liberal Leader Sinclair for months, on the platform and in the House, had been pressing for further questioning on this matter. The Government's attitude was that a charge should be made but the Liberal Leader followed up his statements in the House by moving that Peter Smith and Charles A. Matthews, jun., should be summoned before the Committee. After a few days' deliberation on this resolution the Committee assented and the trip of the sub-committee to Kingston was the result.

What was said at that hearing was now public property and it is due to the continued determination of Liberal leaders and followers that this inquiry was held.

While these hearings overshadow other matters in the House nevertheless a Liberal Opposition is claim they have battled successfully in amending Government legislation to make it more useful and acceptable to the people at large. One of these items has to do with the registration of all drivers of motor cars. The Government proposal was that all persons who drive motor cars must be registered by July 1 next. The Liberal Leader argued that such an enactment would give endless trouble in farming districts. In a sudden emergency the hired man would not be able to drive into town in his employer's car because he had failed to register, or some officious constable, with nothing much to do would take in hand some well-meaning driver who maybe had been too busy on the farm to file his name with the department. The following of such objections the Government conceded the justice of the claim and decided that the registration of drivers will not be obligatory until January 1 next—in other words all drivers will be examined and licensed at the same time that the markers are issued. The Liberal amendments to the beer tax bill, that soft drinks should be exempt from the tax, were defeated in the House but not before the sponsors of the amendments had forced strenuously against such a tax on the "children's glass of pop."

NOTICE.

Creditors of George Chow, formerly conducting the Empire Cafe, are required to file their accounts with the undersigned not later than April 16th, 1925, and after that date the proceeds of sale of said Cafe property will be distributed, having regard only to such claims as having been filed.

W. A. Grange,
Trustee Under Bulk Sale Act.
April 6th, 1925. 19-b

PUBLIC HEALTH NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that ALL HOUSEHOLDERS and OTHER PERSONS residing in the Municipality of the Town of Napanee must remove all putrid and decaying animal and vegetable matter from all cellars, buildings and yards, and must clean out any foul or offensive drain, ditch, gutter, privy, cess pool or ash pit, kept or constructed as to be dangerous or injurious to public health, and must also remove any accumulation of filth, manure, offal, filth, refuse, ashes, or stagnant water, on or

BEFORE MAY FIRST, 1925,

as provided by the Public Health Act.

Notice is also hereby given to all owners and occupants of property in the Town of Napanee that on and after said May 1st all premises will be inspected, and if found in an unsanitary condition will be ordered to be vacated until put in a sanitary condition.

Any neglect or refusal to remove or abate such matter or thing as aforesaid shall subject the person or persons so neglecting or refusing to a PENALTY of not less than $5.00 nor more than $50.00, in the discretion of the convicting Justices or Magistrate.

Any complaints against the violation of the Public Health Act should be made to A. E. COOK Sanitary Inspector for the said Town of Napanee.

A maximum charge for cleaning closets has been fixed by the Board of Health. Any person considering themselves over-charged will refer the matter to the Sanitary Inspector.

By order of the Board of Health.

G. H. COWAN, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health.
W. A. GRANGE,
Sec'y Local Board of Health.
Dated at Napanee, April 13th, 1925.

EXPORTS OF CHEESE TO BRITAIN

In the last three years, according to figures given in the Dominion Dairy News Letter, Great Britain has imported 929,383,200 lbs. of cheese, of which Canada supplied 334,143,588 lbs., New Zealand 464,046,800 lbs., the Netherlands 56,002,720 lbs., Italy 31,699,604 lbs., Australia 20,930,000 lbs., the United States, 9,069,424 lbs., and other countries 23,531,104 lbs. A gratifying feature is that Canada's exports of cheese to the mother land increased each year. The same is true of our exports in January this year compared with the corresponding month in 1924 and 1923. Another satisfying feature is that the quotations for the best Canadian cheese usually run from 6 to eight shillings per long hundredweight higher than for New Zealand. In the first two weeks of February this year the quotation for Canadian cheese per 112 lb. was 93 to 102 shillings and for New Zealand 92 to 96 shillings.

A. C. BURROWS, QUEEN'S GRADUATE

SUCCEEDS LATE DR. MILLER AS PROVINCIAL GEOLOGIST

Alfred Cranville Burrows, M.A., B.Sc., was on Wednesday appointed by order-in-Council provincial geologist of Ontario in succession to the late Dr. W. G. Miller. Mr. Burrows was a former pupil and associate of Dr. Miller's. He is a son of Frederic Burrows, of Toronto, formerly public school inspector for Lennox and Addington.

He received his early education in Napanee and graduated from Queen's University, being awarded a medal in mineralogy for that year. He is also a medalist in geology.

He was appointed provincial assayer in 1902 and held that position until 1907. His first field experience was in the year 1900 in Northern Ontario. His appointment is a reward of merit and recognizes the principle of promotion in the public services of the province," said Mr. McCrea.

Mr. Burrows is a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and member of the American Society of Economic Geologists.

Muresco.

The popular wall finish may be used over wall paper most satisfactorily.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

ADOLPHUSTOWN.

The land is drying off nicely, a few farmers have begun work on it.

MacFarlane's saw mill is still doing a rushing business, but expects to remove the machinery the end of this week.

F. Bygott, who underwent a serious operation in Kingston hospital, is reported to be progressing favorably. Mr. Bygott suffered severe injury some weeks ago when his team ran away and he was thrown from the rig.

A new boiler is being installed in the U.E.L. cheese factory which we understand, is to be in operation next week.

Dr. W. H. Duffet was in Kingston on Sunday last visiting his wife and infant daughter.

The government fish nets have been placed in Hay Bay for the spring run.

Miss Edith Johnston, MacDonald College, Guelph, is holidaying with her parents.

We extend congratulations to Miss Mildred Johnston on her graduation as a trained nurse from Toronto General Hospital.

Miss Audrey Ruttan, who was confined to her home for a week by illness, is better.

Use Satin Finish

HARDWOOD - FLOORING

and save the expense of scraping. It's finished before it is laid.

For estimates, etc., ask
PICTON WOODWORKING CO.
45-tf Picton.

Surveying and Engineering

T. H. WIGGINS, O.L.S.

Ontario Land Surveyor.
Municipal Engineering.
Drainage Engineering.
Subdivisions, Plans, Etc.

NAPANEE, ONT.

Phone 385. 15tf Box 139.

TIRES!

Gutta Percha
Cross Cord

Oversize
33 x 3½

$10.95

Bath Garage

"ZEEBRUGGE"

COMING TO WONDERLAND, MONDAY AND TUESDAY, APRIL 20th, 21st.

REPRODUCTION OF BRITISH NAVAL RAID IS MOST THRILLING.

Permeated with that British spirit which won the war is the British film "Zeebrugge," which was shown for the first time in Canada at the Regent Theatre, Toronto, February 2nd. The film is a reproduction, with the assistance of the British Admiralty and the Belgian Government, of that wonderful British raid on "Zeebrugge" on St. George's Day, 1918, and contains elaboration far beyond any artificial photoplay. It is stirring, patriotic, educational, and entertaining. It depicts accurately, with many surviving officers and men taking part in the reproduction, what took place at Zeebrugge during the great days of 1918, and fairly thrills one to the core. It is a glorious thing to be British.

It is a great story, being the common photoplay, such as sung every day. So realistic and so soul-stirring is the story of the action that one actually takes part in the raid. And at the height of the battle on the Mole feels that they are hand in hand with "the boys" of that glorious and successful exploit.

The whole battle of Zeebrugge is wonderfully and accurately depicted, including the ships, going into action, H.M.S. Vindictive taking the brunt of the battle, the blockships rounding the Mole and blocking the canal, and the T.N.T. laden submarine driving her way under the viaduct near the beach and blowing up that structure, cutting off the land reinforcements. The last the Germans saw of the British was the glorious naval ensign floating in the breeze, and to the credit in the picture is the spirit of Nelson.

SECTIONALISM

One thing that the Liberal Government has always tried to avoid is the encouragement of a spirit of sectionalism. They have steadfastly opposed the idea of exploiting any one part of the country at the expense of any other part. Their attitude in dealing with the general policy for the advancement and progress of the Dominion as a whole has been entirely, industrially and commercially.

But the sectionalism which means pride in local achievement, puts the success of the Province or city, which is brought about by the combined effort of the members of the community, is a very thing which is admirable and commendable. It is in no sense unnational, but when it is taken to an extreme and fosters a spirit of one, by special privilege, is demanded at the expense of the Dominion, it is harmful and commendatory.

If we realize, therefore, that what we can do by our own activities we should do, and that which requires a national point of view and a national co-operation effort, we should contribute, to the evils of sectionalism will disappear.

As a matter of fact, where prosperity exists sectionalism is reduced to a minimum, and therefore the national prosperity of Canada, which means more population and capital support, will end the evil, as it will end a great many public questions which are now sources of agitation.

STELLA.

Master Donald Miller has undergone another operation in Kingston General Hospital. All hope for a speedy return home this time and a final recovery.

The population of this district is again becoming depleted since the season has arrived for the sailors to take their departure. Among those to leave are Capt. A. Glenn, S. McDonald, W. Miller, W. Lapum, Geo. Pringle, W. Marshall, A. Taylor and R. McGivern.

Mrs. Boon, of Kingston, was called to her father, Mr .C. Tugwell, who is ill.

"O satisfy us early with Thy mercy, that we may rejoice and be glad all our days." Ps. 90-14; "The Comforter, which is the Holy Ghost, shall teach you all things," John 14-26; "Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners," I. Tim. 1-15; "Seek ye the Lord while He may be found, call ye upon Him while He is near," Isa. 55-6. "In all their affliction He was afflicted, and the angel of His presence saved them; in His love and in His pity He redeemed them," Isa. 63-9; "Let the wicked forsake his way and the unrighteous man his thoughts; and let him return unto the Lord, and He will have mercy upon him, and to our God, for He will abundantly pardon," Isa. 55-7.

O hope of every contrite heart,
O joy of all the meek,
To those who ask how kind Thou art,
How good to those that seek.

A BIBLE LOVER.

The Market Grocery.

Fresh pure lines of groceries. The finest quality English peels, raisins, currants, navel oranges, Royal Household flour, Ogilvies rolled oats, corn meal and wheat granules. Ogilvies name means quality. The highest standard in teas and coffee always in stock. Try this store with your order.

THOMPSON BROS.

THE NEW FACTORY

Through the efforts of the Board of Commerce a new industry will be in operation in Napanee in the course of a few months. Messrs. Ross & Miller, who have been manufacturing log and fox biscuits at Charlottetown, desire to move to Ontario in order to manufacture nearer the source of the supply of raw material and for more central shipping facilities as their business extends from coast to coast and is a growing concern.

The town has agreed to erect for Messrs. Ross & Miller a factory building 50 x 100 feet, which will cost about $14,000, which building will be leased to the firm for ten years at the end of which term Messrs. Ross & Miller are to purchase the building at cost price.

The plant will be located on the land opposite the Farmers' Dairy factory on Dairy Avenue. Mr. Geo. Vandervoort has accepted the contract for the erection of the building and is already commencing operations and expects to complete the factory by June 15th.

Messrs. Ross & Miller will equip the building for their business and will invest about $12000 in machinery, etc., and are reported to have ample means to carry on the business successfully.

LOOKING FORWARD; LIBERALISM

Buoyant optimism and abiding faith in Canada and Canadians—These are the magic words that more than any others have given direction and impulse to Liberal doctrine, Liberal policies and Liberal principles. These fundamental ideas have been translated into practical political action by Mackenzie King and his Government at Ottawa. We are a young country, we have problems. The new conditions that we face are unlike any that have gone before. But just as our political history has shown that the fathers of Liberalism in Canada met their difficulties with skill, tact and inborn judgment, so too in this day and the days to come, we Canadians must face the problems of the present, and solve the troubles with a new application of the old principles and policies. That is why in this election we go to the polls with no fear, so much to do, so much to be finished, that Liberalism blows its trumpet call to all men to do service for their country. Patriotism without service or practice is an empty sound. Anything that is easy to do is of but little value. Our problems are severe, they must be faced and we must acquit ourselves like red blooded Canadian Men and Women.

The last mineral treasures lie before us to be revealed by the hand of toil. Our smiling acres invite to our strong young men for tillage, our inland streams and lakes and our oceans wide teem with their millions for the fishermen. Our forests stand ready for the woodman's axe and industry and manufacture follow in behind these vast virgin resources.

Liberalism means to work unceasingly, to build big in this great vast land and flring across mighty continent. It is a day for hope, for faith, for eager enthusiasm and unselfish endeavor. Will we tarry in the dark grottoes of gloom which Meighen will lead us through, or will we, forward looking and brave and glad faces, go ahead with Mackenzie King?

NEWBURGH.

The beautiful weather has caused the farmers to begin their spring work.

The cheese factory opened on Monday last with a good amount of milk, one patron sending nine hundred pounds. C. Carter is cheese maker.

Edward Graham and Victor Miller are putting on metallic roofing on the factory.

Mrs. Henry Allen entertained a number of young people on Saturday night, it being the anniversary of her son's, Fraser's, wedding. A very profitable evening was spent.

George Drew, while unloading logs at the mill had one of his fingers badly jammed.

Mrs. W. Sutton has been on the sick list.

M. Wagar, of the Standard Bank, Napanee, spent Sunday last with his friend, W. Nugent.

Ross Dugan unloaded a carload of cement last Thursday.

TAMWORTH.

Rev. Mr. Wilson, Brighton, was here last week in the interest of Church Union.

Rev. Mr. Ballantyne, Montreal, has been visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Brown.

Miss Hall, of Tweed High School, was in town on Saturday last, and is trying to organize a class in art.

Michael Fitzgerald has sold his house and lots to William Barrett. Mr. Fitzgerald intends moving to Napanee.

Henry Williams has sold his house and ten acres of land to Claude Williams, Arden.

Mr. Bishop, Toronto, is the butter maker in the Bowes butter factory.

Mr. Baker is moving to Kingston.

Rev. Mr. Clark and Mr. Hunter were in Napanee on Tuesday last.

Miss Halpenny and Mis Patterson have gone to their homes for the Easter holidays.

George Masoud, Kingston, was in town on Thursday last.

LITTLE FRENCH SPOKEN

SIXTY PER CENT. OF POPULATION PREFER PATOIS.

Differs From Locality to Locality—Brittainy and Nord Have Genuine Language — French Is Taught In Schools.

According to Bernhard Rayner, who has made a study of the subject, French is a secondary language for perhaps 60 per cent. of the population of France. Mr. Rayner says:

The French peasant whose substantial virtues incarnate the real strength of France, in most cases never speaks French except when he is obliged to. He can speak French, but in his daily life he does not do so. When he speaks to his wife, to his children, his neighbors or his priest, it is in the patois or dialect of his province.

On the peaceful farming lands of France the young mother sings her lullaby to her new-born babe—in patois. When the neighbors extend congratulations it is in patois. The baby's first words of affection are lisped—in patois. In fact this child may not encounter the French language until he matriculates at the village school.

Even after he has learned to speak and write French he continues his patois. At the village cercle, he converses in patois. He says "whoa" and "get up" to his horse in patois. If he is religious enough to go to confession he will recount his sins to the cure in patois.

The peasant expects the schoolmaster and the owner of the chateau to speak French within their family circles, but they look with suspicion upon educators like Millet that try to introduce this innovation. "The patois was good enough for my father and his father; it is good enough for me." So reasons the peasant, but his grandson will likely be of a different opinion. In all this there is no hostility to the French tongue; it is merely love of and devotion to a dialect that has been consecrated by centuries of use.

These dialects have their grammar, in some cases their newspapers, their strong writers, their orators and their poets. Mistral, the friend of Alphonse Daudet—wrote in Provencal and still he is rightfully considered one of the great poets of France has produced. Jasmin, who wrote in the patois of Gascony, is revered and loved in the Midi and his poems are recited at every village fete.

Many of the almanacs distributed at New Year's contain poetry and short stories written in patois. And the beautiful folk-songs of France are nearly all written in patois. I discovered what might be called a version of Foster's Old Folks at Home." The old sentiments recur, the old hopes are reiterated: "All the world is sad and dreary, everywhere I roam," "Oh! how I love and die," the banks of another river, far, far from the Suwanee.

However, these various dialects exist principally as spoken languages. The soldier boy who said, "Aou plast de bous tourna bezi" (really Aufwiedsehen put into patois) likely would be hard put to express it in French tongue. Had he written in patois it is questionable whether his father could have deciphered the message. To the peasant the patois is a vocal, not a written, language. As a result we have this curious anomaly. To speak French in the home and to write patois are both signs of superior culture.

These patois differ from locality to locality. Sometimes the distances of but a few miles will provoke colossal changes. Most of the patois, however, have Latin at their basis. In the Pyrenees, Basque and Catalan are spoken; in Brittany, it is Breton; in the Nord, it is Flemish; these, however, are more than local dialects; they are genuine languages, a statement which is also true of Provencal. No philologist, by the way, has yet been able to account for the origin of the Basque tongue. As civilization advances, new words are added to these patois, such as "automobile," all coming direct from the French.

The patois of Gascony, I discovered bears internal evidence that the British once occupied this portion of France. When Eleanore of Aquitaine married Henry Plantagenet, back in the middle of the twelfth century, she became responsible for three hundred years of British occupation of Bordeaux and the southwest. This occupation had its effect on the patois. How else explain the fact that "hay" is hay in patois; "cat" as cat, "grass" is brasen, and "sparrow" is parrou

Half a century ago French peasant women incapable of speaking or understanding French were quite common. Even a generation ago they still existed. (Their husbands could speak French because they had acquired it in the army during their military service.) This condition, however, has been banished forever. If certain peasants persist in speaking patois, ignorance of French is not the reason.

Credit for this salutary change, for extending the knowledge of French to every farmhouse and hamlet of France, must be given to the Third Republic. It introduced free and compulsory education; it established a school in every village; it required that instruction be given in French, a language excelling in precision, harmony and beauty even the best patois. Since then the influence and extent of these dialects have been constantly, although slowly, on the wane.

Gradually, imperceptibly, the French language continues its advance, and in time the different patois will eventually disappear. It may take a hundred years or two hundred, but finally these patois will become as dead as the English of Chaucer. But that time is not here yet.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

BY CHARLES G. TRUMBULL, Editor of The Sunday School Times.

LIFE IN THE EARLY CHURCH

Sunday, April 19.—Acts 4 : 1 to 5 : 11.

Golden Text.—The multitude of them that believed were of one heart and one soul (Acts 4 : 32).

The first miracle wrought by the disciples after Christ's ascension and the baptism of the Holy Spirit on the Day of Pentecost was when Peter and John healed a man who had been lame from his mother's womb, as he lay at the gate of the temple asking alms. This is recorded in the third chapter of Acts, and was passed over last week in order to study the alternate Quarterly Lesson. The chapter should be read in order to understand this week's lesson, the fourth and fifth chapters. For the first miracle is followed by the first persecution.

A great crowd gathered when the lame man was healed, and Peter preached a Gospel sermon to them. This open-air evangelistic service was in progress when the captain of the temple, with priests and Sadducees, broke it up by placing Peter and John under arrest. "Life in the early Church" was evidently characterized by soul-winning preaching, miraculous healing and persecution. We can count on persecution today wherever we have powerful preaching of the Gospel with conviction of sin and saving of souls.

There is a blessed "Howbeit" in this lesson, as there always is when God's work and Satan's work are going on together. As the apostles were being hustled away under arrest, "Howbeit many of them which heard the Word believed: and the number of the men was about five thousand." Thank God, the arrest came too late! Satan's work will always be too late if we keep close to God and do His will.

These first few chapters of Acts are filled with the most amazing comfort, not only that lost sinners can be saved, but that sinning Christians can be restored. All four Gospels record the terrible threefold denial that was made of Christ, as his Lord was on His way to death. But that same Peter was not only forgiven and restored by the risen Lord, but was singled out and empowered by the Holy Spirit to preach the first great apostolic sermon on the Day of Pentecost, converting three thousand; then to work the first apostolic miracle; then to preach another immortal sermon, when thousands more were saved; and then, when under arrest like his Lord, he was again filled with the Holy Ghost and delivered to the Sanhedrin an address of less than one hundred and fifty words, which is one of the great spiritual classics even of the Bible. That message, from the eighth to the twelfth verses of Acts 4, may well be read on our knees, and committed to memory in our hearts. How many evangelists from that day to this have quoted the tremendous saying:

Neither is there salvation in any other: for their is none other name under Heaven given among men whereby we must be saved.

The Jewish rulers all unconsciously were on trial before Peter and John. They were silent; they were confounded; they were impotent. They weakly threatened the apostles, forbidding them to speak or teach again in the name of Jesus—to which Peter was given an instant and unanswerable reply by the Holy Spirit—and then they released these ambassadors of Christ.

Now, a remarkable thing follows. The company of believers are under official suspicion and condemnation. The rulers and priests has been impressively manifested in the crucifixion of Jesus. But a little company of believers, knowing all this, met together to praise God, and to offer just one petition.

First, they glorified and worshipped God. Then they quoted a prophecy of the Old Testament Scriptures, which had predicted just what had come to pass in the case of Christ and themselves. Finally their single prayer was not for protection to themselves, but that God would, in view of the threatenings, grant unto his servants that they all might speak his word; and that He would continue to heal, and to signs and wonders by the name of His Son, Jesus Christ.

Whether they lived or died was a minor matter. But the name of Jesus should be glorified was supremely vital. God always delights to honor Christ's Church, and answer the prayer that comes to Him with that petition.

With the noonday brightness of the shining of the sun of righteousness there strikes in the midnight blackness of the Prince of darkness. The believers were having all things common, voluntarily selling what they had, and sharing with each other (even though it had been declared that) and in the midst of this a man and his wife, themselves believers, counterfeited this generosity and made a lying gift.

Ananias and Sapphira immortalized their names with the first outbroken sin of the early Church. God dealt with this sin by instant death, setting forth in type God's necessary condemnation of all sin.

ASTHMA HEAD and BRONCHIAL COLDS

No Smoke—No Syrups—No Snuff

Just Swallow a RAZ-MAH Capsule

Restores normal breathing. Quickly stops all choking, gasping and mucus gatherings in bronchial tubes. Gives long nights of restful sleep. Contains no injurious or habit-forming drugs. $1.00 per box at drug stores. Send 5c. for generous trial. Templetons, Toronto.

RAZ-MAH

GUARANTEED RELIEF

For sale at Wallace's Drug Store.

The Best Service

A store can give its customers is to provide the best possible **VALUES** for the prices asked.

We seek to do this, and it is our purpose to make you feel you can absolutely depend upon the **QUALITY** of your purchases here.

OUR STOCK OF CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS MERIT YOUR CAREFUL CONSIDERATION.

THE GRAHAM CO'Y.,
Napanee Ont.

J. B. WILLOUGHBY, M.D., C.M.

Corner Dundas and Robinson Streets.

Office Hours:—2 p.m. to 5 p.m., 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.
Phone 307. 32-1y

Dr. S. R. McCreary, B.Sc.
Physician and Surgeon.
X-Rays a Specialty
170½ Front St. Belleville
Opposite City Hall
Phone 1200

ROYAL HOTEL BARBER SHOP
HARRY SCOTT, Proprietor.

Everything Neat and Sanitary
Best of Service Guaranteed.

GIVE US A TRIAL

H. W. SMITH
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.

OFFICE—Centre Street.
PHONE 61

T. M. GALBRAITH
B. A., M. D., C. M.
Cor. Dundas and West Streets
Specialty—Diseases of Children.
Office hours—Until 9 a. m. 1 p. m. till 3 p. m. 7 till 9 p. m.
Telephone—279.

HEAD LIGHTS AND LIGHT HEADS

By ERWIN GREER
(President Greer College of Automotive Engineering)

The lightning bug is brilliant But it hasn't any mind. For it blunders through existence With its headlight on behind.

Poor li'l lightning bug's headlight is standard equipment, as is his one speed (forward) transmission. Consequently nature, not he, is to blame. Regardless of his defect the title of my story stands pat. I still maintain that there are headlights on the front of an automobile just as there are light heads found a steering wheel. To illustrate.

Jones used to buy bulbs for his car which either threw out as much illumination as a glow worm, or burnt out almost immediately. It cost him quite a lot of money before he found out that the ornery little headlight bulb had to be humored exactly as did the engine.

What Jones didn't know was that every car has an individual lighting system of either a six volt, twelve volt or eighteen volt plant; that the manufacturer either connected each lamp socket with two separate wires (double contact base), or used the metal framework of the car for a return, running only one wire to each socket (single contact base).

Jones thought that motor lamps could be bought as one buys his pipe tobacco. That lamps for home lighting were uniform in certain communities. That both cellar and parlor lights were of the same voltage. He was right about the home lighting, but wrong about his automobile lamps.

One day he ran into an accessory store where the salesman knew his business. This chap passed Jones a few questions that got him all bawled up:

"What voltage is your battery? Do you want a single or a double contact lamp and what candle power? Or, do you want a B or C lamp?" inquired the salesman.

"I don't know," stammered Jones, "I thought——"

"But you shouldn't guess at an important thing like that," snapped the salesman. It's follows like you that buy blindly and then run down the lamp manufacturer simply because you don't know what type lamp is needed. You can't judge by our lamps until you find out what kind your car should carry."

Jones went home furious. As soon as he quit seeing red he dug up the car's instruction book and started to read it. Interested, he went over to the local library and made a thorough study of motor lamps in general. Then he went back to the salesman and bought his lamps, apologized, thanked him for saving him future money, and installed the lamps. His lighting troubles have all disappeared. He acknowledges that he was at first under the impression that his headlights were the fault of a light head—and that the manufacturer did make good lamps.

Reader, are you in Jones' predicament, or did you become acquainted with your lamps in time to save money and time? If not, a salesman sure had the right idea. He woke Jones up and Jones repaid by becoming a steady customer.

NORMAL SPAN OF LIFE.

Animals Live Much Shorter Lives Than Trees.

Animals live much shorter lives than plants and trees because they live more intensely, and are under greater strain, and suffer more numerous diseases and vicissitudes. The elephant has the longest span of life. Its average life is 110 years, but it often lives above 150 years. Elephants over 130 years of age are not at all uncommon in India and Africa. Man's calculated normal life is 86 years, but some live to be above 100.

Most men, however, die long before reaching the calculated normal average life. Camels are next in order. Their normal life span is 40 years. The average calculated age of Arabian horses is the same as that of the camel, but few exceed 40 years. For obvious reasons few attain such an antiquity. There are cases on record where this age has been largely exceeded.

The normal average of a dog is the same as of the cat, fox, goat and cattle, of 15 years. Few of these animals attain the average period of their lives. Cows sometimes live for 20 years, and a fox may attain the average period of their lives. Cows sometimes live for 20 years, and a fox may attain that age sometimes. But most of these animals die before they attain half their normal life's span.

A few dogs have been recorded as living 20 years. Monkeys live between 15 and 20 years, and cases are known where baboons and gorillas have exceeded 30 years.

Study of the calculated ages of the principal mammals shows that few species live their proper spans. Indications, are that mammalian life is becoming more precarious as civilization advances.

Forces started by civilized man change the natural conditions of mammalian life. These changes make life more dangerous, and weaken the cells of the animals that they become less vigorous, and prone to sickness and disease. Tortoises often attain long lives.—Some have been known to exceed 150 years.

It is estimated that whales, sharks, crocodiles and porpoises rarely exceed 20 years. Insects' lives resemble those of man. A whole generation of banana flies lives and dies within ten days. But the life of a single adult may extend from one to 90 days. Man's yardstick being one year and his life's span 90 to 100 years, a fly's measurement is days, and runs from one to 90. The general rule in the insect world is short but busy lives. Yet, like the fly, the lives of most insects parallel man's, when hours or days are substituted for years of life.

GET IT AT WALLACE'S

Here and There

"Canada has a fine record of musical and artistic students who work under the auspices of the Royal College of Music," says Sir Hugh Allen, director of the London institution, who is making a tour of Canada in the interests of the College.

Canada exported 143,592,500 pounds of woodpulp during February, of which 138,921,000 went to the United States and to Great Britain, none. Our newsprint exports had a monetary value, in the same month of about seven and a half million dollars.

Two hundred and sixty thousand acres of land in central and northern Alberta will be settled by the British Land Settlement Corporation, it is announced. They are located north of Edmonton and from north of Vermilion to Wabuman, west of Edmonton.

Approximately 750,000 tourists, apart from delegates to conventions, visited Montreal last year by railway, steamer and automobile, according to an estimate compiled by the Montreal Tourist and Convention Bureau. It is anticipated that the influx for the current year will be even greater.

Geraldine Farrar, famous prima donna, who gave a recital of Carmen in Ottawa and Montreal recently, had a run in with the U.S. Customs at the border on her return to the United States. It was claimed that champagne and fine wines were found stored in the piano of her sumptuous private car, but the great singer says it was only near-beer.

England's great military spectacle, the Aldershot Military Searchlight and Torchlight Tattoo, which is held annually in aid of the Aldershot Command Charities, is being presented this year from the 16th to the 20th of June and will, as usual, be contemporaneous with Ascot Week. The special feature is to be a Pageant of Battle which will recall some of the famous engagements of the British Army. Nearly 100,000 patrons attended last year.

To enable French-Canadian students to become acquainted with Western Canada, the Universite de Montréal has organized a 28-day trip to the coast from Montreal next July. They will pass through Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Edmonton, Banff, Vancouver and Victoria, with stop-overs at Lake Louise, Field, Laggan, the Fraser Canyon and other beauty spots of the Canadian Rockies.

Student tours, operated by the Canadian Pacific in conjunction with McGill University, are to be extended this summer to include students from the British Isles. Heretofore, these tours have been restricted to scholars in other parts of Canada and in the United States. As Montreal is regarded as an ideal centre for the study of the French language, it is anticipated that the new project will attract many visitors to the Canadian metropolis.

The body of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, President of Southern China lay in a beautiful blue-tiled old Temple near the "Altar of Heaven," during the long drawn out ceremonies at Peking attendant upon his interment. Through the courtesy of the government the bier was viewed by a large party of Canadians and Americans touring the world on the Canadian Pacific S.S. "Empress of France." They were also invited to attend the final burial rites which, with a wealth of colorful Chinese ceremony took place later in the Western hills.

MUSIC AT $300 A MINUTE.

Princely Earnings of Singers and Musicians.

The wonderful Italian soprano, Madame Galli-Curci, whom thousands of people in Britain have long called "the nightingale of the gramophone," is said to have received £20,000 for a six weeks' tour in England. She is also credited with getting £10,000 for a single gramophone record.

For four years Signor Caruso sang under Mr. Conrad's management for a nightly fee of $1,000, but Madame Galli-Curci is credited with getting $10,000 for a song! This, however, must have been exceptional, as was the $2,000 fee a certain millionaire paid to Paderewski for twenty-five minutes at the piano.

When singing in opera in the United States, Adelina Patti actually received over $5,000 a night, and during a single year she netted $350,000 and received for a single concert as much as $5,000.

During one of his last seasons in New York, Jean de Reszke received $2,400 nightly, while the famous Madame Nordica got $2,150. For a time Melba was undoubtedly the highest paid singer in the world, yet she seldom received more than five hundred guineas for one night's singing.

Piano-playing beats any other instrument in its remunerative quality. Rubelik and Paderewski have probably been the greatest fee earners on their respective instruments, but it is improbable that the former ever commanded more than a hundred pounds a concert, whilst the latter, during a six months' tour of the United States, netted $200,000 after all expenses had been paid.

One of Kubelik's most remunerative pre-war engagements was at Vienna, when for playing a piece which took exactly twelve minutes he was paid £500. Patti on a great occasion at New Orleans was calculated to be singing at a cost of $300 a minute to the management.

NATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

In 1876, at the time of Confederation, the population of Canada was somewhat in excess of three millions. To-day it is slightly in excess of nine millions. In a span of 58 years it has been almost tripled. That is not much, but out of those 58 years there must be taken five years of the war, when no development of a permanent character was possible, even from the standpoint of industry or of population. This reduces the span to 48 years, and that span, notwithstanding withdrawals from the country due to abnormal conditions, our population almost tripled.

In 1910 the value of our agricultural products was $537,545,000; in 1924, $1,444,574,000; of our manufactures in 1910, $1,165,975,639; in 1923, $2,696,210,000; in our forestry products, 1911, $176,600,000; in 1922, $269,034,000; or a percentage increase of 170.5 per cent., 131.2 per cent. and 50.1 per cent. respectively.

In 1910 the value of the country's exports was $298,763,093 and in 1924, $1,211,651,616.

This indicates progress, both national and industrial and the Liberal Government is carrying on the work of nation-building on the best economic lines. We are not exporting population; we are attracting it and in the near future, with the continued re-building of industry and increased prosperity in the agricultural districts of the country we shall see in this Dominion an influx of population of the right type, adding another valuable asset to the nation's resources.

FORTY-SIX LESS

In the first three months of 1925 there were 46 deaths due to industrial accidents in Ontario. In the same period of 1924 there were 92 deaths. This decrease is quite extraordinary, especially when it is remembered that the number of industrial deaths in Ontario has averaged over 30 a month for the past several years. Why twice these 46 lives can hardly be estimated but the reduction, at least, indicates that the Workmen's Compensation Board has been used by all concerned.

The total number of accidents reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board in the first quarter of 1925 was 12,655—also a remarkable decrease from the first three months of 1924 when there were 14,144 accidents reported to the Board. Accidents in the past three months have cost industry in this Province, in compensation payments alone, a total of over six million dollars each year and, in this manner, have added to the tax burden that the Province must face. Compensation loses effort, one point of attack in the effort to lower costs. Accident prevention makes greater profits and the employee whose life or limb is saved than to the employer whose compensation costs are reduced.

ALIEN ANIMALS OF BRITAIN.

Practically Every Creature on Farm Is of Foreign Descent.

I don't suppose there if a farmer in Britain who knows where the ancestors of half his beasts and birds came from. Sir Bassett Digby, F.R.G.S., and precious few other people do, either. Even Darwin, in the opening chapter of "The Origin of Species," of our domestic animals will probably forever remain vague. Since then, however, archaeologists and paleontologists have been busy and by now the origins of everything on the farm is known.

Practically every creature in the farmyard is a foreigner by descent. Pigs, dogs, cats, cattle, sheep, and perhaps cart-horses are the only creatures with a shadow of a claim to being British from the very first.

Nearly everything else came from Egypt and Asia Minor, by way of ancient Greece, and subsequently, in most cases, by way of Rome.

Hens came from southeast Asia, by way of Persia and Greece, reaching Europe in the first century, B.C. So did the peacock. The pigeon was domesticated in Egypt long before the time of Tut-ankh-Amen.

Donkeys came from North Africa, pretty late in Britain's history. No bones of them have been found among Roman remains. The lighter horses came from Asia. Racehorses are of Arab origin. The heavy cart-horses, however, are descendants of the prehistoric wild horse of Europe, whose picture, vividly scratched on the walls of limestone caves, may be seen in the Bordogne country.

Goats came from Asia, by way of the Aegean Isles, and sheep from the caucasus. British pigs and those of North Europe are descendants of the old pig of Europe. The razor-backed swine along the Mediterranean coast are from Asia. Shorthorn cattle come from southeast Asia, where the stock has descended from the wild "blatheng" bull.

How can these declarations be proven, it is asked? It is done by a careful and painstaking collation of masses of data embodying the results of the excavations of archaeologists and paleontologists all over Europe.

"It dogs' bones, for example, are found among Roman remains, at this time and that, but not among prehistoric remains, one has clear evidence of dogs being introduced by Roman invaders.

Husbands Caught and Beaten.

What a visiting sea captain calls "the harems" are to be found among the Marquesas Islands of the South Seas. The tall, handsome Amazonian women are unspoilt by association with Oriental ideas and collect half a dozen husbands or more. Their selection is done in a simple expedient of driving the man with a bamboo pole into the harem, thrashing him well to make him thoroughly understand who is in command—and setting him to work on the cocoanut plantation or at the housework. These conditions only obtain in the islands that are unvisited by steamships. The windjammer trader is the only white man who finds the natives in their primitive condition.

Reports on Canada's Crops

At frequent intervals throughout the season the Bank of Montreal issues reports on the progress of the crops in Canada. These reports, telegraphed to headquarters from the Managers of the Bank's 600 Branches, cover every Province and form a reliable index of crop conditions.

The reports are furnished free. Upon request at any Branch of the Bank your name will be placed on our mailing list.

BANK OF MONTREAL
Total Assets in Excess of $700,000,000.00

Taming the Untamed.

The wonderful way in which a young woman is able to control and play with some of the biggest and fiercest inmates of the London Zoo has attracted much interest lately.

This young lady is Miss Gladys Callow, a school teacher and a Fellow of the Zoological Society. She seems to have some power of controlling animals and winning their affection which ordinary people do not possess.

Miss Callow will sit on the back of the big hippopotamus, Bob, which no one else dare try to do; and while she sits there the female hippo, Joan, will come to one for tit-bits. The treacherous and cunning leopard, Rex, will let her take a bone from between his teeth.

Other people have possessed similar powers. Mr. Fred Ginnett, the famous circus proprietor and equestrian, found no difficulty in managing the wildest and most savage of horses. When one of the "untamables" was brought to him he would contrive to get near its head, when he would whisper something into its ear. Amazing as it seems, the "charm" never failed to work. The brute, savage with everyone else, would at once allow him to mount and ride it.

A young Canadian farmer, Mr. P. V. Wade, has a similar way with bulls. The biggest and fiercest of these, which will allow no one else to approach them, will rush to meet Mr. Wade as soon as they see him coming. No one who sees them rub their noses against him lovingly would dream that they were anything but completely tame. Yet woe betide any other person who tries to show friendship towards them!

Good-Bye to Bell-Ringers.

All who are fond of reading Victor Hugo's works will be surprised to learn that the ancient bell-ringers of Notre Dame in Paris have to give way to modern mechanical efficiency. The dwarf will no longer swing madly through the air at the end of a rope, for in future an electric motor will do the work. The high cost of bell-ringing is the cause of the change.

This curious business is hereditary in France, and the work of Quasimodo has descended for generations from father to son, and even to daughter, for the last of the line is a woman.

The World's Population.

The estimated population of the world is: Europe, 475,000,000; Asia, 1,013,000,000; Africa, 143,000,000; North America, 146,000,000; South America, 64,000,000; Oceania, 8,500,000, making a total estimated population of 1,849,500,000.

Increases Yield of Wool.

"Electrified" sheep on a Californian farm are said to have produced a greatly increased yield of wool—twice as many lambs. The method adopted is similar to that used in electrifying crops.

Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.
ROBT. LIGHT.
tf

Empire Cafe

OPPOSITE CAMPBELL HOUSE

Change of Management Commencing 16th March, 1925

All accounts owing by Mr. Geo. Chow will be paid if presented before April 16th, 1925.

Lem Chong, Lem Dang, Lem Chan.
17b

AUTO TIRES PRICES REDUCED

Dominion Royal Cord - - $10.95
Guaranteed 8000 Miles

Dominion Nobby Cord - $ 8.95
Guaranteed 7000 Miles

Graham's Garage
'Phone 218. DUNDAS ST., EAST P. O. Box 567.

"The Town was Burned Three Days Later"

(1) The Wolfe Headquarters, which survived the burning of St. Joachim, prior to the taking of Quebec, P.Q.
(2) The second house to survive the burning by Wolfe.
(3) An old church with very beautiful and rare interior at St. Joachim, P.Q.

Some parts of the world seem to have been created merely as slates for the pencil of history. On some of these slates the copy once written has been allowed to stand for a little, and then expunged to make room for fresh text. On others the original text has been of such import that Time has only served to fix the text more indelibly, the "scene" more vividly, as when painters of old varnished their pictures to bring out the colors and "fix" them.

Now there is not a reader but can bring to mind without the slightest effort on his part dozens of such "slates" in Canada. A million romances . . . to run serially, or each an entity in itself . . . might be swept from these earth-slates of the Dominion on to the printed page, and still leave a million more untold.

And so it is that we learn to come back to the original slate, the land itself, with its endless tales. The best short stories of this year and every year, past, present and to come.

Such a tiny slate is the little village of Saint Joachim, a few miles from Quebec city. It begins in water-reeds, lush from the toying waters of the St. Lawrence takes a couple of steps upward and spreads out into a plain on which some scattered farmhouses of ancient habitant type and a church have been flung as if by way of illustration. Then the plain steps up suddenly into a low bench and the bench in turn spreads out levelly for a little way and then suddenly leaps with vim into giant Cap Tormente, two thousand feet high, its head in the clouds and its feet eternally abathe in the mighty river.

History had a mind to write a little six hundred word story here at the time she made up her mind to compose that greater romance in which she changed the text, on a slate of continental magnitude, from French to English. So she set to work at once. And being herself all absorbed, like any modern business man by the larger work in hand, she dictated her St. Joachim communique to her secretary, General James Wolfe. Now the Wolfe pen was in the beginning a clean-cut sword that grew in passion as the tale unfolded to a torch, as military romances in olden time almost everywhere did. In order that there may be no comeback from the rear that might spell disaster to the larger work when the sword had put to route the villagers, the match was laid to the scattered farmhouses, and when the smoke cleared two only remained. And they remain to this day, brought into greater prominence by their age and the fact that they survived "when Wolfe burnt the place." Thus do present day disasters, rubbed and polished by the friction of the years, often change into assets of inestimable value.

So it falls out that Time, the great proof-reader, when he came to the manuscript written by Wolfe and his troops at Saint Joachim, approved of it in the main, but thought that he himself might add a line here and there which would add to the picture as a whole.

And though you may not think it, the touches that Time has added are the human interest touches. He tells that one of the houses, the low white one with the tall and stately Lombardy poplars, resembling Greek columns, in front, was "Wolfe's headquarters."

He leaves it to us to screen in its doorway the scarlet-coated, lace-ruffled, powdered and bewigged soldier of that day, who for all "The pomp of power," which he knew by heart, had heart no doubt to regret war's necessity for the torch, watching the then even more than hundred-year-old farmhouses at his feet, going up in flames.

So, too, here at Saint Joachim, Time brings out a French oil painting of Saint Louis de Gonzaque and pointing to the eyes, says, "Tears were seen to fall from these eyes three days before the burning of Saint Joachim." The picture then hung in the workroom of Monsignor Laval. Saint Joachim at that time being part of the vast seigneurie belonging to the eminent Laval. "On seeing those falling tears," Time says, "The people were deeply troubled, wringing their hands and saying that something terrible was going to happen to them." And, there on the margin of the old manuscript in Time's own handwriting is the illuminating line, "And the town was burned three days later."

Melodrama In Bombay

For the second time in a space of a few weeks, an Indian potentate has been made to figure, more or less disgracefully, in a case which has attracted wide attention. This royal bidder for international celebrity is the Maharajah of Indore who is accused of inspiring a brutal attack upon a nautch dancing girl. The assault did not occur in the fastnesses of the maharajah's realm, but in the most fashionable quarter of Bombay. Moreover, it resulted not only in the death of a wealthy native, but in the wounding of a British officer who rushed to the assistance of the girl and her protector. Not only was this officer wounded, but his three companions were fired at, and one of them happened to be a colonel. As a writer in the New York World says, Indian natives are not usually encouraged to fire at British colonels, and while a point might have been stretched out of deference to the maharajah, this affair turned suddenly into one that could not be hushed up.

The nautch girl in question is known as Mumtaz Mahal, which is Beauty's Pinnacle, a title not unfamiliar to Englishmen in the last couple of years because of the exploits of a horse bearing it, the horse also being the property of an Indian potentate. A nautch dancer is simply a professional dancer trained in the nautch or nach, the traditional ballet of India. The word has come to signify a person without morals, just as the word geisha has been similarly corrupted, a condemnation that does not prevail in the countries where the words were coined. Mumtaz appears to have been a famous dancer and a great beauty, but as she is now twenty-five years old, she would be popularly regarded as stricken in years in India, and most of her triumphs, amatory and terpischorean, would supposedly belong to the past. It has long been a custom of the native Indian courts to have a troupe of dancers in constant attendance and the most comely of them have usually found favor in the sight of the reigning prince. That was the case with Mumtaz at the court of Indore, to which she was attached at the age of fourteen.

Once she accompanied the maharajah on a visit to England, and her mother sought to have the authorities intervene and rescue her from her position of guilty splendor. But the girl asserted that she was travelling with the maharajah of her own free will and she was not interfered with. The ruler's wife or wives accepted the situation as normal and Mumtaz continued at the court. Whether the affection of her master cooled is not said, but some little time ago Mumtaz was discovered in an intrigue with a member of the staff and forfeited the princely favor. But she was not permitted to depart in peace. She had to escape by a daring stratagem. Accompanying her master on a visit to another state, she sprang from the railway carriage and threw her arms around the neck of a native policeman, declaring that she was a British subject and protector against her will and demanding British justice. Official inquiries were made, and Mumtaz's petition was granted. She was declared to be a free woman.

So she went to Bombay and soon became acquainted with Abdul Kadir Bhaila, the son of a wealthy Mohammedon merchant. This young man was a member of a new class that has made its appearance in India in the past generation—namely, the sons of wealthy persons who are neither of royal nor peasant caste, and who have been acquiring some of the vices of rich Europeans. For instance, they have developed a somewhat sultanic view of desirable females, and having plenty of money have been able to compete with princes for their favor. Had Mumtas passed under the protection of another prince, the Maharajah of Indore might not have cared, but the idea that one of his former chattels should flagrantly misconduct herself with an upstart like Abdul was bitter to him. Abdul received several letters warning him of the dangerous impropriety of his conduct, but he disregarded them. He was perhaps flattered at the attention he was receiving and went his heedless way, parading the former nautch girl in public.

He was riding with her one evening on Malabar Hill, when a second automobile drove along side, and its half dozen dusky occupants opened fire on the pair. Abdul received wounds from which he died in a hospital, and Mumtaz had her pretty face savagely slashed with knives and perhaps permanently disfigured. The murderous assault took place in a quarter of the city much frequented by the English residents, and among those who heard the shots was the four British officers, including Lieut.-Col. C. E. Vickery, British Royal Field Artillery, and Lieut. H. H. Searight. They dashed to the spot, and despite the firing of another volley, which wounded the gallant lieutenant, laid hold of one of the murderers and held him. He was found to be a member of the secret service staff of the Maharajah of Indore, and it is supposed that his accomplices were also members of the Indore entourage.

The Bone of Contention.

Two women who claimed the same man as husband were airing their troubles in court.

"Who's the skinny fellow over there?" asked a visitor.

"He's the bone of contention," chuckled the court attendant.
413. DED. 8 1699

First Railway Adv.

The first railway advertisement in Canada appeared in a Montreal newspaper in the summer of 1836. It announced the time-table of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railway, which extended from Laprairie, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence river, eight miles above Montreal, to St. Johns, on the Richelieu river. The length of the line was 16 miles. It was the first railway in Canada, and was opened on July 28, 1836, by Earl Gosford, the Governor-General.

ANNIVERSARY SALE!

McIntosh Bros'. Anniversary Sale is one of the outstanding merchandising efforts of the year.

Our Sale this year will commence on

Thursday April 16.

Watch the papers for our Announcement and Prices next week. Look our advertising over carefully and you will find that you can save dollars at this sale on your spring requirements.

Remember the date and place and watch for our advertising.

McINTOSH BROS.

ACROSS THE WORLD FOR DEBTS.

World-Wide Search for Errant Debtors Often Successful.

Hundreds of unpaid debts are being followed up all over the world, says Tit-Bits.

The presentation of these debts often leads to great trouble and expense incurred by a world-wide search for the errant debtor.

"Our bills have had to be sent on sleighs," by camel, by runner, and in a dozen different ways to reach their destination," a director of a debt-collecting agency told the writer.

"We once recovered a debt from a man domiciled in the Solomon Islands. The debt for two and a half dozen shirts purchased in 1907 was paid to our agent in Buluwayo only a few days ago.

"The most difficult job we ever performed was the recovery of a debt from a man who lived six days' journey into the jungle in West Africa. Our agent at Accra, on the sea coast, sent a runner to this man's poste restante, 100 miles inland. The runner, who was, of course, naked, carried nothing but the bill and a revolver to protect himself from wild animals. He found the debtor big-game shooting in the heart of the jungle. He was so amazed and amused — especially as the bill was for clothes purchased in Piccadilly —that he paid on the spot."

The theme in the play, "White Cargo," of the damp rot which eats into the morals of dwellers in West Africa is strikingly borne out by the experience of this organization.

"Out there, they seem to have no scruples whatever. A bill comes, a prick of conscience ensues, but the temperature is probably 120 degrees in the shade, and the bill is dropped into the equivalent of the domestic waste-paper basket.

"More bills follow, and the prick of conscience ceases to function altogether.

"Nigeria is bad too. Our agent here wrote to us a few days ago that he presented a bill to a public servant right at the top of the tree. This was just torn up.

"Australia is a bad place from which to recover debts. The worst of all, though, is South America. Our agents usually advise us to drop proceedings there. So that, though our organisation is world-wide, it is not surprising we do not always succeed. We have twelve-year-old debts—and older—of men in Australia, Athens, India, and all over the place.

"Sometimes, too, we collect the money from the debtor, but not from the agent who collected it!

"Then there is the varying length of the Statute of Limitations. It is six years in England. People in India are luckier. You cannot collect after three years. Curiously enough, it is the same in Scotland. That is not generally known.

"People in Ceylon are luckiest of all. If they can dodge a creditor for a bare twelve months they are legally free.

"It is hard to say whether people are more ready or less ready to pay their debts than before the war. Credit is so much shorter nowadays —and perhaps it is as well."

Bathing In Their Clothes.

The interesting item of information that the Tibetan Lamas who recently visited the Old Country indulged in but one wash a year suggests a state of primeval savagery to our Western ideas of what is right and proper. But in various parts of the world strange customs prevail which to the practical British mind would be classed as sheer madness.

It is probably news to many that high-caste Hindus take their daily bathe with their clothes on! And yet it is a fact. Their religion compels them to have a bath daily. They will neither touch nor eat anything before having their bath. It is considered indecent to bathe naked, even within their own houses, and a rich semindar or a poor Burman obeys the same rule.

Men, women, and children are generally seen bathing in open wells, tanks, or on seashore with clothes on. A dhoty is a piece of white cloth about six to eight yards long, wrapped round the body. After the bath they first wring a dry dhoty round them and let the wet one slip from underneath, so that they neither expose their body nor let the dry cloth get wet. Even when travelling they manage to have their daily bath at stations where the trains halt for about twenty minutes.

Most of the railway companies have wells near such stations specially for this purpose, and the spectacle of this strange religious rite being carried out with unfailing regularity is one which causes Europeans to marvel at such zeal.

Battle of the Nile.

The battle of the Nile, or Aboukir, was fought on August 1, 1798, near Rosetta, off the coast of Egypt, between the French fleet under Brueys, and the British under Sir Horatio Nelson, later Lord Nelson. Nine of the French line-of-battle ships were taken, two were burnt, and two escaped. The French flagship with Brueys and 1,000 men on board blew up, and only 70 or 80 escaped. Nelson's exclamation upon conquering the battle was "Victory or Westminster Abbey." It was a victory which practically ruined Napoleon's campaign in the East.

A Great Teacher

Advertising conducts a public school. Its pupils are all the readers of the home paper—in short, the whole buying community.

Advertising teaches that loyalty to the home merchant brings real returns in better service and better values. It's a lesson that requires the repetition afforded by the weekly arrival in the home of THE NAPANEE EXPRESS.

You can teach the public to rely on your Advertisements as safe guides to economy and satisfaction in shopping. Moreover, people appreciate being asked for their patronage. To them

" An Advertisement is an Invitation."

ADVENTURES AMONG ESKIMOS.

Are Free From Convention, Says Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell.

Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, the medical missionary, in the Free Churchman, relates some of his adventures among the Eskimos.

"Eskimos," he says, "are free from convention. One of our travelling ministers was called upon at a place called Spotted Island to marry a couple, the bride-groom being a kind of king in the vicinity. When the minister arrived he found the islanders awaiting him in the schoolroom. It was not until he actually entered the building that he discovered that the bride was the man's deceased wife's sister.

"This being a forbidden relationship, the minister refused to proceed with the ceremony, whereupon the intended bridegroom remarked: 'Never mind, parson, one of the others will do.' And, turning to the expectant crowd, he selected a suitable partner, and she was willing.

"One day the hospital ship Strathcona was found to have her bunkers on fire.

"There were 30 tons of coal aboard. Water was thrown on the burning coal, and the flames were smothered for a day or two. Then they started again. Once more water was poured on the coal, and the boat was sent ahead, we not daring to stop to find out whether the fire was out or not.

"We travelled for ten days with the hold on fire, and covered stations for more than 500 miles. It was the most anxious ten days of my life."

Dr. Grenfell speaks highly of the courage and hardihood of these Northern fisher folk.

"Near one of our hospitals two men started off one morning across a frozen arm of the sea on a komatik (a light sledge). Their object was to fetch some firewood from the other shore. They had not proceeded far when the ice gave way, and the whole team fell through, carrying the men with them.

"One disappeared under the ice, and was drowned. The other succeeded in disentangling himself, and reached an ice floe to which he clung, but could not reach the top.

"A sister of this man saw the accident and ran to the aid of her brother. She had the presence of mind to throw herself full-length on the ice and glide along until she reached her brother's hand. Already he was half frozen to death. But she managed to hold him until the rescue boat came. One of her own legs was through the ice."

Measuring the Growth of Plants.

A wonderful machine has been invented which measures the growth of plants. A small thread connects the plant with the apparatus, which consists of an electrical battery and a drum which revolves slowly.

Above this drum is a pen worked by electricity. As the plant grows the thread slackens, and causes a connection between the battery and pen. The latter drops on to the drum and makes a mark. At the same time a small rod is pushed up, which tightens the string again. Thus the drum shows the growth of the plant over a given period, and information is obtained showing the effect of heat and light upon various specimens.

It has been proved that most plants grow more rapidly at night, and this fact has been of great assistance to those engaged in forcing the growth of flowers and vegetables.

JUGO-SLAVIA STATES

RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

Few Europeans Countries Have Greater Economic Possibilities—Agricultural Products Largely Cultivated—Great Wealth In Mines.

A recent report by Mr. W. McL. Clarke, who has been studying southeastern Europe, tells much about the resources and industrial conditions of Jugo-Slavia—the country of the southern Slavs, of which Serbia forms the chief part, the other parts being those smaller Slav States that the peace arrangements of 1919 rescued from the tyranny of Austria, uniting the whole in one independent kingdom. The report makes this general statement respecting the natural wealth of Jugo-Slavia:—

"Few European countries to-day have greater economic possibilities before them than Jugo-Slavia. Cereals and various agricultural products are largely cultivated. The fertile plains of Hungary, whence was once derived no small part of the grain which used to feed the central and eastern parts of the continent, are within its boundaries. Old Serbia was also a grain-growing country before the war as well as a hewer and exporter of lumber; other important timber limits have been added from the Austrian Empire. Moreover, the trees produce the acorns and beech-nuts with which the Jugo-Slavian hogs are fattened, and the rearing of pigs is but one of several branches of the live stock industry. The mines of this area were worked even in the Roman times, and there is a wealth of iron, coal, copper, lead, zinc, and bauxite. There is abundance of undeveloped water-power to supplement the resources of coal, while the country is not without its fisheries and its pure manufacturing industries. Thus the country is rich by nature—90 per cent. of the soil contributing to the national revenue."

A few specific statements respecting the production of Jugo-Slavia will further indicate the kind of country it is. The wheat crop in 1924 amounted to 70,000,000 bushels; maize, or Indian corn, 80,000,000 bushels; and rye, barley, and oats, 84,000,000 bushels. The country not only supplies all its needs with respect to grain, but also sells in the Near East and in Central Europe—and this under agricultural methods and with implements in many parts that stand greatly in need of improvement.

"Jugo-Slavia also produces potatoes, vegetables, forage grasses, and industrial plants such as hemp and flax, and the sugar beet. Most of these products are entirely consumed at home, although some 80,000 tons of beans were exported in 1924. The Jugo-Slavs eat copiously of green foods and potatoes; clover, lucerne, and hay supply one of the principal needs of the live stock, and hemp furnishes a part of the material out of which many of the garments worn by the peasants are locally woven. At the present time the sugar beets grown do not suffice to supply the necessary raw material which is required for the sugar consumption of the country, and over and above the 30,000 tons of sugar produced annually, Jugo-Slavia has to resort to importation, now largely from Czecho-Slovakia."

There are sixty-one million plum trees in Jugo-Slavia, producing 800,000 tons of fruit per annum. With a part of these jam and brandy are made, but the greatest value is derived from plums in the dried state of which 85,000 tons were exported in 1923, as well as 17,000 tons of plum conifiture and 30,000 tons of fresh fruit. Jugo-Slavia after California is claimed to be the largest source of the world's supply of prunes, and this fruit is now sent in increasing quantities to Western European countries. In addition to the exportation of plums and plum products, there were some 12,500 tons of other fresh fruits and 1,600 tons of almonds and other nuts placed abroad during 1923.

Other agricultural assets are the tobacco crop, the vineyards, the olive orchards, the Dalmatian herbs and plants, including laurel, juniper, rosemary, sage, chrysanthemums, the poppy fields and the silk worm industry, about 10,000 tons of tobacco are grown annually and 4,000 tons were exported in 1923. Jugo-Slavian wine is both served at home and drunk abroad in hotel-states. The olives are eaten both whole and liquefied into oil for local use, while 500 tons of oil were exported in 1923. The large variety of medicinal and aromatic plants are either powdered into insecticides, dried into sage, distilled into perfumery bases or crushed into essential oils, providing in all some 9,000 tons of exports per annum.

These notes leave untouched the mineral wealth, the fisheries, and the industries.

Normal Schools.

Normal schools take their name from the Latin word, "norma," meaning a rule. A normal school is one for the instruction and training of teachers, and the first was established at Paris, France, by law, on October 30, 1794, and opened in the following January. However, it was soon closed. Another was established by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1808 and closed in 1822. The plan was revived in 182 and has since been developed in most western countries. Every province in Canada has a normal school, and in several cases more than one.

Fireworks.

Fireworks are said to have been invented by the Chinese in remote ages; but it is also claimed that so far as the Western World is concerned, they were invented at Florence in northern Italy about the year 1360, and were exhibited as a spectacle in 1588. Lord Macaulay, in his history of England, states that at the conclusion of peace with France by the Treaty of Ryswick in 1697, during the reign of William III., the fireworks let off in England cost £12,000.

Pawnbroking.

The Roman emperors lent money upon land. The lending of money on the security of movable articles, which were said to be pledged, became common in European countries during the fifteenth century. Out of this grew the system known as pawnbroking, which was specially regulated in England in 1756, and 27 years later the business of pawnbroking was licensed.

Claret, once the most popular of wines, is now almost a thing of the past. Experts say it has been supplanted by whisky and soda.

WILSON'S - HARDWARE

- - Improve - -
Your Home Surroundings
A little Paint works wonders

Martin-Senour
100% Pure
Paints and Varnishes
Stand the acid test of wear and tear.
Once used always used.

" Save the Surface and you Save All "

D. B. WILSON
'Phone 138.

INSURANCE

For Fire Insurance try ALFRED McCUTCHEON, Roblin.

A number of companies to choose from.

Office : Residence, Roblin, Main Street. 27-tf

H. W. GALLAGHER

The People's Auctioneer

My experience in handling a number of very successful sales has convinced my patrons that I am capable of handling any sale and guarantee to give you perfect satisfaction.

List your sales with me.

H. W. GALLAGHER.

Phone 10 ring 1-3, Adolphustown. 11-3-m

Shur-on Glasses

Learn the Facts about your Eyes

Consult

DR. L. LEWIS

Eyesight Specialist

Above Wallace's Drug Store.

Keep An Eye On Your Eyes

Radiators.

Have that leaky radiator repaired and put in shape, before it does damage to your car. Good job done. T. Thompson, at Frank Kinkley's paint shop.

Take notice of the National Range element, the quickest and most economical range off the market to operate, or repair. Is also protected from damage by cast iron grids in which your cooking utensils never touch the element, but receive the necessary heat from same to do the work.

Spring is approaching and you need that Electric Range for the hot weather season at least.

Call in and examine our Ranges, and let us quote you a price on a complete installation which we will gladly do.

Then put a Water Heater on your boiler which will take care of your needs in the line of hot water in the bathroom and kitchen.

Agent for the Lister Phelps Farm Lighting Plant.

Vine's Electric Shop
Market Square, - Napanee, Ont.
'Phone 367.

Feed Grinding
On Saturday, Oct. 11th
we opened the well-known
WATER POWER MILLS AT MILLHAVEN
for Custom Grinding.
M. R. MIDMER.

VanLuven
HEAT FOLKS

"ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL" SO RUNS THE MERRY RHYME

WE'VE GOT OUR HEAT FOLKS IN THE BIN, WE'RE SET FOR WINTERTIME

NATURE teaches that in the time of plenty we should lay in a store for the lean months. The thrifty housewife "puts up" fruit and berries in the summer when they are cheap so as to have regal fare for winter months. In the Fall, you save by laying in potatoes and apples for coming months, discounting the certain rise in price. In APRIL, lay in your winter's supply of coal. Coal is always cheapest in April. Buy NOW, at bargain counter rates, and bank the difference. To-day

Call the HEAT FOLKS

for good, clean coal

VanLuven
Phone 92 Napanee

More Chicks Mean Bigger Profits

Go to the county agent or your agricultural college, or to any successful poultry raiser, for advice about incubators and brooders. Their answer is almost sure to be "Use Buckeyes—they'll pay you bigger profits." Come in and let us give you the new Buckeye Catalog—a most complete and practical book on poultry raising. Tells what you want to know.

THE M. B. MILLS CO
Agents
NAPANEE, - ONT.

GRACE METH. CHURCH

A. J. TERRILL, B.A., B.D., Pastor.

The pastor will preach at both services.

9.30—Class meeting
11.45—Sunday School and Adult Classes.
Monday, 8 p.m.—League service.
Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.—"The Prayer Service."

The story of Job will be presented in the Auditorium on Wednesday evening, April 22nd, at 8 o'clock.

Dress Making.

Dress-making and Sewing. Apply to MRS. JOHN KINKLEY, Roblin Hill. 18-c

Calls for Victorian Nurse.

All calls for Miss Barclay, the nurse, will receive prompt attention at the home of Mrs. Perry Detlor, East street, phone 286, instead of Wiseman's garage, as formerly.

Secretary.

Cattle, Hogs and Calves Wanted.

Will ship from Newburgh and Napanee on Thursday, April 16th, paying highest market price for all live stock. 3c. to 4c. off sows. Veal calves according to quality. Light, thin inferior calves not wanted at any price. Stock for Newburgh must be in by 10.30 a.m.

CLAIR I. RUSSELL.
J. ED. HARRISON.

Neely's.

The business carries on ! The name above remains unsold to date. If purchased immediately the buyer could reap the benefits of large stocks of Wallpapers, which were represented as a wonderful bargain. We have also large stocks of merchandise purchased in the regular way that we will be pleased to show if you can not fill your requirements elsewhere.

Must Cut Weeds Along Highways.

At the final meeting of the Agricultural Committee at Toronto on Thursday morning, the necessity of weed-cutting was discussed at length. A resolution, which was adopted, read : "That the Minister of Agriculture consult with the Minister of Highways with a view to taking whatever steps may be necessary and notify municipalities that weeds must be cut along all roads as a precaution to prevent their spread to adjoining farms, and that this will be taken into consideration in connection with road grants given."

Easter at St .Mary Magdalene's.

The Easter festival had been prepared for by Lenten services, both Sunday and week-day, at which full attendance and interest were well maintained throughout the season. The climax came on Good Friday evening, when the church was filled to its capacity for Stainer's "Crucifixion." This beautiful and devotional presentation of the events of the day had been carefully prepared by the Choir, under Prof. Baird's direction, with the assistance of some members of other choirs. Its rendering was most effective, from both the musical and the spiritual points of view. The solo parts were admirably rendered by Mr. J. Deacon, of Belleville, and by Mr. C. Waite, and the choruses maintained a fine blending of all the parts. The Cantata was preceded by an Organ Recital by Prof. Baird. Large congregations were present on Easter Day. Especially in the morning, the number of communicants at the two morning services being higher than the record for any other single day in the history of the congregation. Flowers, music and sermons were all in keeping with the spirit of the day. The annual Vestry meeting was held on Monday, and statements were given of the various funds, showing a prosperous condition of the financial side of the Church's affairs.

Coming Attraction

The Napanee Musical and Literary Society will present an opera in 2 acts entitled

"IOLANTHE"

By Gilbert and Sullivan to be given at the

ARMOURIES

Dates will be announced in next week's issues of the local papers.

50 Voices and Orchestra 50
All Local Talent
Musical Director :
Mr. Marvin Rathbun, Deseronto.
Stage Director :
Mrs Chas. A. Gates, of Kingston.
Orchestral Director :
Mrs. Cameron Wilson, Napanee.

IOLANTHE is one of the most delightful of the well-known Gilbert and Sullivan operas. As it has very rarely been produced in Canada this affords you a unique opportunity of hearing one of the musical gems in opera.

As the Musical Society has endeavored to secure the best of local talent you are assured of one of the finest musical treats of the season.

Plan to Hear this Musical Treat.

GET THEM REPAIRED.

Ladies' Goloshes, Men's Rubber Boots, resoled like new. Skates and scissors sharpened on our new bond machine.

SEYMOUR BROS.,
Near Post Office.

Peerless Fencing.

Another carload of this popular heavy zinc Insulated Wire Fencing at mail order prices.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church : :

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

10.30—Holy Communion.
12.00—Sunday School.
Presentation of Lenten Missionary boxes.
7.00—Evensong.
Sermon on "The Proof of Immortality."

CAMDEN EAST.

L. Hartman is repairing his barn roof.

Miss Gladys Gehan, Napanee, spent a few days at T .Allore's.

Mrs. Joseph Longmore has returned home for the summer, having been with her son at Timmins, Northern Ontario.

The trappers are not finding the muskrats to be very plentiful this season.

Miss Francis Simkins, Yarker, with her grandmother, Mrs. John Simmons, on Friday last.

Mrs. Elias McKim was hostess to a number of friends on Friday evening last.

Several from here spent Saturday last in Napanee.

Athey is on the sick list.

W. J. Loucks, Parham, a former resident of this village, was renewing old acquaintances on Monday last.

Business seems to be increasing the last few weeks.

A grocery, barber shop and last but not least, a millinery shop, was opened up on Monday last by Miss Martin.

The Easter meeting of W. M. S. was at Mrs. J. Youmans', on Wednesday afternoon. Miss H. Paul, Newburgh, addressed the meeting.

The open meeting of the Mission Circle was held in the Methodist church, Wednesday evening. The lantern views on the life of Dr. Thomas Crosby, missionary to Indians in British Columbia, were appreciated very much by a fair large audience.

PETROLEUM.

Includes All the Naturally Occurring Hydro-Carbons.

The world petroleum is from two Latin words, petra, "a rock," and oleum, "oil." It includes all the naturally occurring hydro-carbons. Petroleum is obtained by drilling, which is often followed by a metal tube so as to shut out water when passing through the water stratum, and lower down the tube keeps the drilled shaft from being choked by sand. When oil is reached, it may flow spontaneously, being forced to the surface by the pressure of subterranean gas. If the oil does not flow spontaneously, it has to be pumped to the surface. It is sometimes possible to induce the flow of oil by stopping the escape of gas which issues along with the oil, so that the latter is raised by the pressure of the gas. At Baku, on the Caspian Sea, compressed air is used for raising the oil.

When the well-fails off in its yield, it is usual "to shock" it by the explosion of a special kind of torpedo to increase the flow. The torpedo is let down the well and exploded at the bottom of the shaft.

As it comes from the well, petroleum is a dark, muddy looking liquid with a strong and unpleasant odor. The illuminating oil is obtained by distilling the petroleum, this process being followed by refining and bleaching. Over 200 different products are obtained from the refining.

The active growth of the petroleum industry on this continent began in the United States in 1859, although earlier in the century the petroleum of Lake Seneca, in the State of New York, was used as an entrocoation under the name of "Seneca oil," and petroleum found in Kentucky in 1829 was largely sold under the name, "American Medical Oil."

The earliest system adopted for the collection of petroleum appears to have consisted in skimming the oil from the surface of the water upon which it had accumulated, and it is stated on good authority that at Point Creek, in Johnson County, Kentucky, that a man named George, and his associates collected oil from the sands "by making shallow canals 100 or 200 feet long, with an upright board and a reservoir at one end, from which they obtained as much as 200 barrels per year by stirring the sands with a pole.

The Pennsylvania Rock Oil Company was formed in 1854, but its operations were unsuccessful, and in 1858 certain of the members of that company formed the Seneca Oil Company, under whose direction E. L. Drake started a well on Oil Creek, in northwestern Pennsylvania. This was the first well avowedly drilled for the production of petroleum. After drilling had been carried to a depth of 69 feet, on August 29, 1859, the tools suddenly dropped into a crevice, and on the following day the well was found to have "struck oil." This well yielded 25 barrels a day for some time.

Faith Without Good Works.

A priest was on his way to catch the Dublin express when he saw one of his parishioners hurrying in the same direction.

"What's the hurry, O'Leary?" he said.

"Sure, it's the Dublin express I'm after," replied O'Leary.

The priest pulled out his watch. "Well, there are seven minutes yet. Let us walk together, and both catch it."

They arrived at the station just in time to see the train steaming out.

"Do you know, I had the greatest faith in that watch, O'Leary?" said the priest.

"Ah, sir, what is faith without good works?" was O'Leary's reply.

Pleased With the Sentence.

"You are convicted of bigamy," remarked the judge, impressively, while the prisoner glanced over his shoulder at three stern-visaged women. "I intend to give you the severest penalty the law allows." Here the prisoner covered his face with his hands and wept. "I shall sentence you to prison for two years. What are you grinning at?"

"I thought," smiled the prisoner, "you were going to let me off."

Stoves.

A number of second hand ranges for sale cheap.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

TRINITY METH. CHURCH

Rev. W. R. Tanton, Pastor.

10.00—Class meeting.
10.30 a.m.—Morning service.
Subject—"The Prayer That Teaches us to Pray" IV "Thy Kingdom Come."
11.45 Church School and Bible Classes.
6.30 p.m.—Organ recital.
7.00 p.m.—Evening service; Subject—"The Tragedy of Wrong Impressions."
Wednesday, 7.45—Mid-week session of the Church School.

THE DALAI LAMA.

Revered by Millions In China and Mongolia as the Living Buddha.

The news that China is casting covetous eyes on Tibet, and that the Dalai Lama is seriously perturbed, gives an interest to the personality and life of the spiritual head of millions of Buddhists. 'An Englishman in Tibet' tells what he knows of this strange man as follows:

His Holiness Nagwang Lozang, Supreme Pontif of the Lamaist Church, Gyalwa Rinpoche, Precious Protector of the Buddhist Faith, is the thirteenth Dalai Lama of Tibet. Beyond the confines of his own country he is revered by millions in China and Mongolia as the Living Buddha. Born 48 years ago, of peasant parents, in a village to the northeast of Lhasa, the young Dalai Lama was unquestioningly received as the true earthly incarnation of Buddha, both by reason of his portents that marked his birth, and the superior intelligence shown by him even in childhood. Moreover, the Chinese authorities at Lhasa themselves sanctioned and approved his installation as the spiritual head of the Church in Tibet.

The infant Dalai was brought to Lhasa by his parents, who care for him till his fifth year, after which he was handed over to the priests for training in religious matters. As a mark of honor the Dalai Lama's father was given the title of Kung, or Duke, and large estates were bestowed on him by the Tibetan Government.

At the age of eighteen, by the opportune death of his principal opponents in the Government of the country, the Dalai Lama was able to seize the reins of temporal power, an achievement which nine of his four immediate predecessors had been able to accomplish.

At this period the influence of Russia began to make itself felt in Tibet on account of the machinations of the Buriat Lama Doyieff, an emissary of the czar.

Doyieff had held for some years the post of prime minister to the Dalai, and had made use of his position to impress that ruler with a sense of the might of Russia and the impotence of Great Britain.

Having no experience or knowledge of the might of the latter power, the Dalai Lama was easily persuaded to evade his treaty obligations, which evasion resulted in the Tibet Mission of 1904.

Before the arrival of the British delegates and their armed escort in Lhasa the Dalai Lama, accompanied by his evil genius Doyieff, fled from the capital to Mongolia.

For the next few years the ruler of Tibet wandered in that country and China, where he stayed at Pekin as a guest of the Celestial Emperor. He returned to Lhasa towards the end of 1909.

Immediately after his arrival in that city he became aware of a serious conspiracy, fostered by the Chinese, to assassinate him. He fled to India, arriving in that country in mid a half years, spent in visiting the and a half years, spent in visiting the Buddhist shrines, was unable to return to Tibet.

In 1912, however, the Republican revolution in China gave him the opportunity of returning to his country, which he re-entered in the latter months of that year.

The Dalai Lama consolidated his position by appointing as Ministers those whom he knew by experience to be faithful to his cause and definitely threw off the yoke of Chinese suzerainty.

As a matter of fact, Great Britain still recognizes China as the suzerain power in Tibet, but this suzerainty exists only in theory. China has had no voice in Tibetan affairs for the past twelve years.

From the time of his visit to India the Dalai Lama has continued a firm friend of the British Government, and, having been greatly impressed by the administration and development of the Indian Empire, has endeavored to develop his own country in a similar manner.

He has introduced the telegraph, and now has a line from India to Lhasa itself. By sending youths to England for education and training in various professions he hopes to introduce mining, engineering, and similar industries into Tibet.

The army and police are being trained on lines similar to those of the Indian army and police, and colleges are being established at important centres, for all of which the Dalai Lama has obtained the services of officials of the Indian Government. Mints have been established on comparatively modern lines, and currency notes have been introduced.

Although he is himself a priest, the Dalai Lama is the first to admit that the large, ignorant priesthood of his country is the greatest drag on progress.

Girls' Lip Language.

A correspondent of the London Mail describes the remarkable feats of Lancashire mill girls in the silent language.

In the rattle of the weaving shed and the drone of the spinning rooms it is impossible to hear the spoken word unless shouted in the ear. The factory hand, however, relieves the monotony of mechanical labor by exchanging gossip across the weaving shed or over the spindles by talking with a silent movement of her lips.

Attracting the attention of a friend by a drawn out "s-s-s-s," distinctly heard above the drone of the machinery, the weaver or spinner "talks" rapidly and confidentially with her lips. So expert are these women and girls that they can carry on a silent conversation over a considerable distance.

The art of lip-speaking is also practiced in Lancashire homes when members of a family desire to keep secret their frank comments on other members.

MAPANEE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

Easter coming reminds you of the dear one who has passed to his or her reward.

If you have placed no monument of beautiful, imperishable granite over the final resting ground, let us make one for you. It will be your noblest tribute.

All work guaranteed at the lowest possible cost.

WM. M. HOWITT,
Napanee, - Ontario

F. C. MARTIN & SON
FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND UNDERTAKERS

Parlors and Office :
Dundas St., Napanee

A motor ambulance has been purchased and is available when required, day or night.

Office Telephone No. 74.
Residence Telephone No. 375

F. C. MARTIN & SON.
Successors to Hambly & Ming. 24-6m

Auto Varnish.

$5.00 worth of Effect Auto Varnish on your car will make it look worth $100.00 more. At BOYLE & SON.

WONDERLAND

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

BIG DOUBLE SHOW

Hoot Gibson in his latest Universal special production, "THE SAWDUST TRAIL."

And for the last time, Buck Jones, the popular William Fox wester star, will do his honest-to-god daredevil stuff in "THE DESERT OUTLAW."

Also a good comedy.
Admission 15 and 25c.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Wheeler Wadsworth, world famous saxophonist and musical director, was especially engaged to supply the side-line music in the costume ball scene for "SANDRA," starring Barbara La Marr and Bert Lytell.

Also our new serial will start, "THE FAST EXPRESS."
And a 2-reel comedy.

MONDAY and TUESDAY

S .W. Smith presents "ZEEBRUGGE," the famous naval epic, the story of the most thrilling exploit in history. It is the first picture ever viewed in public by their Majesty's, the King and Queen. One show only at eight o'clock. Special music.
Admission : Children 25c ; Adults, 45c.

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

MORE FIRES

Occur in winter than any other time of the year.

IS YOUR PROPERTY PROTECTED BY INSURANCE ?

Consult

HARSHAW & SON

Fire, Life, Accident and Auto Insurance

NAPANEE, ONT.

REMOVAL SALE OF WALLPAPERS

NEVER BEFORE has such an opportunity occurred. There have been so-called sales at the end of the season—weak attempts to move unsaleable stock—but a real marking down of first grade stock is an event which is likely to occur NEVER AGAIN.

Our premises have proved too small for the large amount of business we are handling. We move in two weeks, and rather than be obliged to move a large bulky stock of Wallpaper we have priced our beautiful papers at figures which are sure to clean them out.

Sale starts Wednesday, April 15th.

WALL PAPERS PICTURE FRAMING STATIONERY Pauls Bookstore SCHOOL SUPPLIES

When Your Money Travels by Mail

SEND your remittance by Standard Bank Money Orders. They are convenient, efficient, and economical. The money is fully insured against loss or theft in transit. It can reach only the person to whom it is addressed. Standard Bank Money Orders are as good as cash and are acceptable anywhere in Canada.

BANKING FIFTY YEARS

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

NAPANEE BRANCH—H. R. McHoull, Manager
Branches also at Belleville, Camden East, Deseronto, Newburgh, Marlbank, Tamworth

AGENCY FOR STAR CARS ALL MODELS

Every owner of these Cars that I have met are decidedly well pleased with them.

Come in and look them over ; you will say they are right. No doubt I can take your present Car as part payment and extend payments for part of price if you wish. Drop in and talk it over. Will give you good value for your money.

You will get benefit of any price change.

JAMES ED. CLARK
At CARD'S GARAGE. 18tf NAPANEE.

M. MAKER

Beats the High Cost of Living

Prices Smashed Right and Left

All accounts due me must be settled on or before April 20th, otherwise they will be placed in court for collection.

All goods sold away below cost.

He is absolutely retiring from business and must realize quickly.

We defy any merchant in Napanee to meet his prices.

Look over his stock and then compare with others.

BUY MADE-IN-CANADA GOODS
PATRONIZE HOME TOWN MERCHANTS

in the Kitchen

Try a small portion of Gillett's Pure Flake Lye in the dishwater when cleaning greasy pots and pans. It will save you much hard labor.

MADE IN CANADA

THRILLING EXPERIENCES

UPSIDE DOWN BENEATH A RAILWAY ENGINE.

Sailors Often Perform Reckless Deeds of Daring on Trains — Convicts Take Nightmare Risks In Attempts For Freedom—A Night of Horror.

An engine-driver and his stoker had a thrilling experience the other day when their engine ran away while they were working underneath it in a siding. They clung to the bogies, as the runaway was making such speed that to drop off would be fatal, says an Old Country paper.

After travelling seven miles in this manner they managed to work the brakes with their feet, and brought the engine to a standstill. Fortunately, the line on which they were travelling was clear of traffic at the time.

Wild rides like this usually fall to the lot of the public rather than to railway officials. A painter at work on a signal-box slung his staging without allowing enough clearance for trains to pass. An express carried the staging away, and the painter fell unconscious on to a carriage roof. He lay there unnoticed, and after travelling some distance rolled off on to the line, whence he was rescued by a passing train.

Sailors often perform reckless deeds of daring on trains. Two recently got into trouble for travelling about thirty miles on the buffers of an express. The men had got into a first-class carriage and in order to avoid the inspector they got out on to the footboard and climbed along to the buffers. A signalman noticed them and had the train stopped, when the men were handed over to the police.

Another seaman was killed after performing an extraordinary acrobatic feat. He climbed through a broken window and on to the carriage roof, but while capering about there his head was struck by a bridge and he was killed.

Convicts, while travelling under guard, sometimes take nightmare risks in attempts for freedom. A youth, while still handcuffed, recently broke the carriage window in an express which was travelling a mile a minute. He got through while his guard was in the corridor, and had disappeared from sight when the guard got to the door.

Instead of jumping off, however, the youth had got along the footboard to the buffers and clung there. A signalman saw him and the train was stopped. As it slowed up, the youth leaped off into a cornfield and got safely away.

Another convict made a clean escape from his escort while the train was in a station. He managed to slip the handcuffs, and dropped between the trains and the platform. Crawling under the carriage he got to the other side, and was away over the sidings and under several trains before his startled escort could give chase.

The British rugby team, while touring South Africa had an exciting ride when their railway carriage was caught fire during the journey from Cape Town to Kimberley. There was no communication cord, and while the rest of the passengers tried to put out the fire, Voyce, the International, rushed up the corridor and tried to attract the driver's attention by shouting.

He climbed on to the tender and threw pieces of coal at the driver, who pulled up the train, when the outbreak was quickly quelled.

Luckily, on British systems danger from floods and cloud-bursts is small. A sudden rise in the Arkansas river caused terrible havoc to two trains. They had stopped side by side over the river during a great flood, when the water suddenly rose and floated the wooden coaches on one of the trains.

The carriages fell on their sides in the water, and several passengers were carried away by the flood. Others attempted to make a raft out of driftwood, but this went to pieces beneath them. The survivors climbed to the carriage roofs and there spent a night of terror. All through the dark hours, wrecked wooden houses came rushing down the flood and crashed against the bridge. Helpless, the train survivors had to listen to the cries of people in difficulties. With morning the flood subsided, and the sixty survivors out of two hundred passengers were able to reach safety.

But even a mouse can make a journey a nightmare. One caused a reign of terror in a compartment full of women near Leicester, Eng. It appeared from under a seat, and an hysterical scene followed among the passengers. The train had to be stopped, and the women were transferred to another carriage.

Better mice, than wolves. A pack of those fearsome creatures actually attacked a snow-bound train in the Balkans, and attempted to seize the passengers. The wolves got their scent of the coming, and the passengers were able to barricade themselves and shoot down the attackers. Finally the train got on the move, ran over several wolves, and speedily outdistanced the pack.

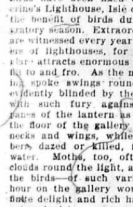
Left-Handedness Isn't Hereditary.

Left-handedness is not hereditary, as commonly believed, according to a report here by H. W. Siemens, who describes twenty-one cases of twins in each of which one of the pair was left-handed but the other was not.

If left-handedness was hereditary, argues the scientist, it would have been inherited in both. Siemens further found from examination of many cases of left-handedness that a definite connection between it and epilepsy.—New York Evening Post.

Birds and Lighthouses.

Perches for the accommodation of birds have been fixed on St. Catherine's Lighthouse, Isle of Wight, for the benefit of birds during the migratory season. Extraordinary sights are witnessed every year by the keepers of lighthouses, for the brilliant rays attracts enormous flocks, which fly to and fro. As the monster beams spoke swings round the birds, evidently blinded by the glare, dash with such fury against the glass panes of the lantern as to flutter to the floor of the gallery with broken necks and wings, while large numbers dazed or killed, fall into the water. Moths, too, often hover in clouds round the light, and are—like the birds—of such variety that an hour on the gallery would bring infinite delight and rich harvest to the entomologist.



THOSE who employ us have the assurance that they will receive the highest degree of service and satisfaction. We are equipped to handle a commission in a thorough manner. Our services are dependable and polite.

MASTERS LIMITED TIERNEY
FULL MOTOR EQUIPMENT
WALLPAPERS WINDOW SHADES
HOUSE FURNISHERS UNDERTAKERS OFFICE FURNISHERS

Brick

Special Prices to clear out the yard.

W. H. J. HAINES
TAMWORTH, - ONTARIO
24-tf

Spring is here

I am supplied with the best grades of

Timothy, Red, Alfalfa, Alsike and Sweet Clover Seeds.

Also Seed Grains

Wheat, Peas, Barley, Oats and Flax.

Also all kinds of

Feeds, Robin Hood Flour

All of which will be sold very cheap according to quality. Do not fail to see me before buying.

Fred A. Perry,
NAPANEE
Opposite Campbell House

FINNS' STEAM BATH.

School Teacher Wanted, Only One Such Experience.

When the Finlanders carried off many prizes at the Olympic contests at Paris there was wonder as to what natural qualities or methods of living had given them this advantage. A writer in a Victoria, B.C., paper, an English-speaking school teacher, who lived in a Finnish colony on Malcolm Island, off the northern end of Vancouver Island, thinks she has discovered one cause. It is the steam bath, which is so popular with the race, and is even continued under hard and primitive conditions of the west coast of British Columbia. The steam bath with the Finns is as popular as the bathroom or afternoon tea with the English.

On Saturday night the entire family took their steam bath, the boys and father first, returning "pink and clean and slumberous," after which the visitor and the women folk took the lantern and went down to the shed.

"A blast of hot air greeted us as we opened the door. The shed was in two divisions, and I gathered we were all to undress in the outer part.

"The inner part of the shed was as hot as a moderate oven. On one side was a high platform and in the middle of the floor a big cairn of stones, something like an old-fashioned brick oven. Underneath was a fireplace, under which the fire was dying out. There was a tub of cold water, but I couldn't see any hot water. The girls and I got up on the platform, and in the dim light of the lantern I felt as though I were taking part in some prehistoric ceremony. I also felt extremely uncomfortable and absurd, physically and mentally. The heat was terrific near the roof, but I hope I am a sport and I gave out no sign or sound of complaint.

"The mother, clothed in naught but her innocence, looking like a plump priestess performing sacrificial rites, began to pour water over the hot stones, and the place filled with steam.

"'You will now sweat,' said the girls, 'and be not so hot.' Sweat I certainly did.

"They passed along a piece of soap and little bunches of cedar twigs. 'Rub yourself to get the tirt out,' they said. These cedar bunches were the only loofahs these children of nature had ever heard of, and as I meditatively rubbed, the tirt certainly came out.

"I had a headache next morning, and when Saturday came round again I said as tactfully as I could that I thought I would just have my usual hot-water bath in the washtub."

Mystery Land of the Arctic.

First discovered by the English explorer, Stephen Borough, in 1556, Nova Zembla, the great Arctic land off the coast of European Russia, which the lifeless wastes of ice-floes, has remained much of a mystery ever since.

It is shaped like an elongated crescent and contains about 35,000 square miles. It is part of the Russian province of Archangel, and is practically a continuation of the hilly country of north Russia, only about thirty-seven miles of strait separating it from the mainland.

The northern section seems to be covered by a great ice-cap, while the interior consists of a main mountain chain with traverse chains thrown off in different directions, separated by deep, narrow valleys, some of which are watered by streams of considerable size. During the spring thaw these rivers bring down large masses of rock fragments into the sea, and the south extremities the mountains descend to a comparatively low plateau with level valleys dotted by a multitude of lakes.

The mainland, on the south, is covered in the summer with grasses. Elsewhere even leaved lichens are scarce, although leather lichens flourish. In places where a little humus has formed flowering plants appear, the brilliant flowers seeming to spring directly from the ground, concealing the smaller leaves. The complete flora thus far known numbers about 200 species. The interior is practically devoid of animal life — only stray white foxes, white bears and immigrant reindeer. The seacoast, however, is covered during the summer with countless birds. Millions of auks swarm on the rocks. Great flocks of ducks, geese and swans swarm every summer on the valleys and lakes of the south. There is good salmon fishing in the rivers.

Fire-Making by Indians.

The most widespread method of making fire practiced by the American Indians is rubbing a stick. This discovery was by reciprocatory motion of wood on wood and igniting the ground-off particles through heat generated by friction. A dry stick is most valued as well as the most effective method known to the aborigines. The apparatus, in its simplest form, consists of a slender piece of drill, and a lower piece or hearth, near the border of which the drill is worked by twisting between the palms, rotating in a socket. From the socket a narrow canal is cut to the edge of the hearth, the function of which is to collect the powdered wood ground off by the friction of the drill, as within the wood meal the heat rises to the ignition point. This is the simplest and most widely diffused type of fire-making apparatus known to uncivilized men. Some of the tribes also used flint and pyrites (the progenitor of flint and steel), which is supposed to have been introduced into America through Scandinavian contacts or from Europe or Asia.

Never wring or twist a dyed garment. Squeeze gently and allow to drip till nearly dry.

Use Baby's Own Soap. It's "Best for Baby — Best for You".

"AMPSTEAD 'EATH."

Great Park to Have Still Greater Charms.

Hampstead Heath is being enlarged. This great park in old London will have still greater charms with the addition of 120 acres of forest land from Ken Wood estate, the property of Lord Mansfield. This will probably be its last enlargement, as the "'Eath" is now hemmed in on all sides by residential districts. Ken Wood, however, has remained almost a world as when it was a part of the ancient Forest of Middlesex. It is the haunt even now of badgers, the nursery of noble trees, the fountainhead of streams feeding many ponds. Ken Wood was attractive in ancient days to kings and others for the cover it afforded game, but it was also the haunt of robbers and outlaws.

When Hampstead became a spa, with all the appurtenances, like bunhouses and gaming tables, of such an eighteenth century creation, gallants who had quarrelled over the cards or dice took their way through the recesses of Ken Wood to an eminence free of undergrowth, but surrounded by some of the finest beech trees in the kingdom. At that spot, soon to be opened to the Londoner and everybody else, the gamesters, the cheat and the cheated, gave each other the "satisfaction of gentlemen."

Great figures of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were well known to Hampstead, such as Dr. Johnson, Keats, Shelley, Dickens, Meredith and Stevenson. The mob that followed Lord George Gordon in the "No Popery" riots marched to Hampstead after the first burning, determined on more destruction, remarks the London Times. But the day was hot, the way tiring, and they halted at the Spaniards Inn for refreshment. The shrewd landlord encouraged them to stay long and drink much, while he secretly sent for soldiers, so that when at last they reached Ken Wood the way was barred, and they met in confusion. Lord Erskine lived in the house near the Spaniards, and just opposite Ken Wood, which for so long bore his name and has only recently been pulled down. The great Chatham, full often in mind and body by the cares of State, retired to Hampstead to live the life of a recluse.

The Roman Empire.

The Roman Empire was divided into Eastern and Western by the Emperor Diocetian in the year 286 A.D., but was reunited under Constans in 340. It was again divided into East and Western by Valentinian and under Valens, the former having the Western Empire, of which Rome was the capital.

The Western Roman Empire continued down to the year 476, when Theodacer, King of the Heruli, took Rome, and assumed the title of King of Italy. This completed the fall of the Western Empire. The succeeding period in European history, known as the Middle Ages—the Dark Ages, part of the period may be called—continued for almost one thousand years.

The Eastern Roman Empire, of which Byzantium, renamed Constantinople, was the capital, ended with the capture of that city by the Turks on May 29, 1453, and the death of Constantine XIII. From that time to the present the Turks have held Constantinople, but their present possessions in Europe are but a very small part of what they were centuries ago and even during the last half of the 19th century.

Punch and Judy.

An authority on "Phrase and Fable" is the work bearing that title, compiled by E. Cobham Brewer, LL.D., of Trinity Hall, Cambridge University, England, author of several works on science and history. Dr. Brewer states that a Roman called Maccus was the original of Punch. A statuette of the buffoon Maccus was discovered in 1727, containing all the well-known features of our friend of the Punch and Judy show—the long nose, the goggle eyes, the hump back, and the protruding breast. The most popular derivation of Punch and Judy is an old mystery play of the Middle Ages known as "Pontius Pilate and the Jews."

The drama or story of our Punch and Judy is attributed to Silvio Florillo, an Italian comedian of the seventeenth century. The tale is this: Punch, in a fit of jealousy, strangles his infant child, when Judy flies to her rescue. She fetches a bludgeon, with which she belabors her husband, till Punch, exasperated, seizes another bludgeon and beats her to death, and then flings into the street the two dead bodies. The bodies attract the notice of a police officer, who enters the house. Punch flees for his life; being arrested by an officer, he is shut up in prison, from which he escapes by means of a golden key. The rest is an allegory, showing how Punch triumphs over all the ills that flesh is heir too. Such, is said, to have been the original story, but it has been modified according to the fancy of different showmen, and, in most presentations, Punch falls in the end, is brought to justice, and hanged.

Giants of Fable and Fact

Up to the beginning of the last century the existence of a race of giants, or of individuals far exceeding those exhibited in modern times, was fully believed in.

This belief was partly founded upon scriptural evidence, partly upon the discovery of enormous bones supposed to be those of human beings, and partly upon the accounts handed down by ancient and mediaeval writers. There are several instances in the scriptures of individual giants, such as Og and Goliath. The height of the former is not mentioned, but the latter, at most, did not exceed 8¼ feet in stature.

In most of the cases where the existence of giants has been based upon the discovery of colossal bones, it has been afterwards discovered that the remains were not those of human beings, but of extinct quadrupeds. In 1456, the bones of a supposed giant were exposed by the action of the Rhone, in France. The height of this giant was estimated at 30 feet, but the skeleton had been "made up" from the carcass of an elephant.

Again in 1613 the remains of another "giant" were found near the same spot. The skeleton was quite complete and had been buried in a tomb 20 feet long, bearing the inscription "Teutobochus Rex." Paris went wild at the news of this discovery and, for a time, the bones and tomb of Teutobochus were quite as interesting as those of Tutankhamen's, but it was afterwards found that the remains were those of a mastodon skilfully connected to resemble the skeleton of a man.

Exactly one hundred years later a similar find was made in the State of New York, and Dr. Mather announced to the world that the remains were human. The statement was published in the "Philosophical Transactions"; but it was subsequently ascertained that the bones in this case also were those of a mastodon.

Among classical writers, instances are numerous of enormous giants, but none are worthy of belief. Pliutarch states that, when the grave of Orestes was opened by Sethonius, the body was found to be full 60 cubits long—approximately 100 feet. Pliny also relates that, at an earthquake in Crete, the remains of a giant 46 cubits in length were disclosed.

In the Guildhall, London, stand the two gigantic figures of Gog and Magog, each 14 feet high. Many fables are given of the origin of these worthies; but nothing with certainty is known regarding them, further than that from time immemorial they have been looked upon with pride by the people of Britain.

Coming to more reliable evidence we now know that a height of more than nine feet has been attained. The stature of Frederick of Great's Scottish giant has been authentically recorded as 9 feet 2 inches, but no more recent times there are many instances of big men who have easily surpassed this figure.

In the museum of Trinity College, Dublin, there is a skeleton 8 feet 6 inches in height, also here is the skeleton of Patrick Colter, the famous Irish giant who measured 8 feet 4 inches. In the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, England, is the skeleton of O'Brye, 8 feet 4 inches.

But these supermen are seldom long-lived; they are usually of a lymphatic temperament, often decrepid and generally badly proportioned. It has also been observed that giants show a want of activity and energy both in body and mind, while dwarfs are usually lively, active and irascible.

The most perfect giant ever known to the world was Paul Machnow, a Russian subject who exhibited at the London Hippodrome in 1905. Machnow was at that time 23 years of age; he stood 9 feet 3 inches and weighed 560 pounds. His stature and poundage were exceedingly well balanced and he fully deserved to be described as "a real giant without the semblance of a freak." From his aerial to the end of his second finger he measured exactly two feet. His physical proportions and appetite are fully described in the London Times in the year mentioned. For dinner he would commence with two quarts of beer, 5 lbs. of meat, 3 lbs. of bread and a pound of tea. For supper he would complete the destruction of his appetite with soup, fish, fowl and vegetables in like proportion.

Next in size to Machnow was Joseph Winklemaier, an Austrian, who exhibited in London in 1887; he was but 19 years of age, stood 8 feet 2 inches, and weighed on the scale at 340 pounds. "Big Jim" Kippen, a farmer-blacksmith of Silver Creek, Manitoba, could stretch himself to reach 8 feet 6 inches, and it took a scale with a 500-lb. weighing capacity to give his correct poundage.

Recently a young Hollander with a height of 8 feet 6 inches has been on exhibition, but his body weight and fragility of frame leaves him entirely out of place with the monsters just mentioned.

Within recent years, Captain Aines, 2nd Life Guards, was reported to be the tallest man in the British army. His official height as a sub-lieutenant was 6 feet 8 inches, but he grew considerably after this measurement was taken. In no sense of the word can Captain Ames be described as a giant, but he is one of a family of giants. His father was an enormously big man and none of his five brothers stood less than 6 feet 5 inches; a very rare average and probably a record which even a Patagonian family could not equal.

SEED CORN

RENNIE'S Selected Pure Bred Seed Corn is of uniform, high germination, and is the best that can be procured anywhere. It is carefully selected, and thoroughly acclimated to Canadian growing conditions.

We highly recommend the following varieties listed in the order of their popularity.

RENNIE'S BEST STRAINS OF FLINTS	RENNIE'S BEST STRAINS OF DENTS
COMPTON	IMPROVED LEAMING
LONGFELLOW	WHITE CAP
NORTH DAKOTA	BAILEY
	GOLDEN GLOW
	WISCONSIN No. 7
	GIANT WHITE ENSILAGE
	RED COB ENSILAGE

Order Rennie's Seed Corn through your local Dealer or direct from

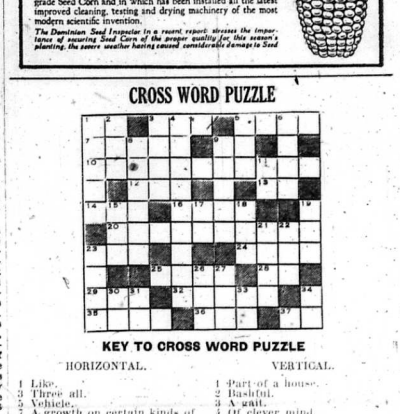
THE WILLIAM RENNIE COMPANY LIMITED
Cor. ADELAIDE and JARVIS Streets, TORONTO

If you cannot obtain locally, please write us, giving your Dealer's address

We maintain at Chatham, Ont., a Seed Corn establishment equipped with the most modern machinery for handling high grade Seed Corn and in which has been installed all the latest improved cleaning, testing and drying machinery of the most modern scientific invention.

The Dominion Seed Inspector in a recent report stresses the importance of securing Seed Corn of the proper quality for this season's planting, the severe weather having caused considerable damage to Seed

CROSS WORD PUZZLE



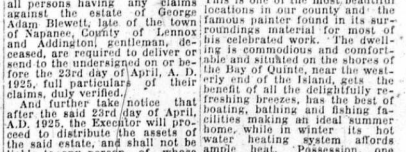
KEY TO CROSS WORD PUZZLE

HORIZONTAL.

1 Like.
4 Where all.
5 Vehicle.
7 A growth on certain kinds of fruit.
9 In the direction of.
10 Printer.
12 Soldier (ab.
13 A man's name (ab.
14 To make love in low murmuring tones.
16 Not one.
20 To support; give succor.
23 A non-commissioned member of an army.
24 A small silver coin used in several Spanish-speaking countries.
25 What we should keep out of.
28 Near.
29 A signal used by sailors.
32 Bend.
34 A large body of fresh water.
36 A domestic animal.
37 An abbreviation for Department of War used on military trucks and equipment.

VERTICAL.

1 Part of a house.
2 Baseball.
3 A gait.
4 Of clever mind.
5 What peelers are sometimes called.
6 Coarse grass.
8 Combat; resist.
11 Soluble tincture.
14 A personal pronoun.
15 A cereal.
17 A bone.
18 An organ of sense.
19 A kind of fish.
21 Lowest; the lowest rib.
22 A member of the tiger family.
23 To take an attitude for a picture.
26 Female Transportations Commission (ab.
27 An abbreviation for a Canadian city.
30 A conjunction.
31 Seventh note of the diatonic scale.
33 An exclamation.
34 Latin abbreviation for year of our Lord.



Answer to last week's puzzle.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Estate of George Adam Blewett, deceased

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Chapter 121 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Section 56, and amending Acts, that all persons having any claims against the estate of George Adam Blewett, late of the town of Napanee, County of Lennox and Addington, gentleman, deceased, are required to deliver or send to the undersigned on or before the 23rd day of April, A. D. 1925, full particulars of their claims, duly verified.

And further take notice that after the said 23rd day of April, A.D. 1925, the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate, and shall not be liable to any person of whose claims he shall not have received notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

U. M. WILSON,
Solicitor for the said Estate.
Dated this 26th day of March, 1925. 18-d

A "Want Adv." in the columns of The Express brings results.

Dairy Supplies.

Milk cans, creamers, dairy pails. Buy now while prices are lower.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

FOR SALE

2 acres, more or less, situate in the Township of Amherst Island, in the County of Lennox and Addington, part of the estate of the late R. A. Fowler, M.P.P., and being the homestead in his lifetime occupied by the late Daniel Fowler R.C.A., and appurtenances being part of lot 7, first concession. This is one of the most beautiful locations in our county and the famous painter found in its surroundings material for most of his celebrated work. The dwelling is commodious and comfortable and situated on the shores of the Bay of Quinte, near the west early end of the Island, gets the benefit of all the delightfully refreshing breezes, has the best of boating, bathing and fishing facilities making an ideal summer home, while in winter its hot water heating system affords ample heat. Possession one month from completion of sale. Offers will be received for the above parcel until sold.

Terms of Sale—10 per cent on acceptance of offer and balance in 30 days without interest.

For further terms and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned vendor's solicitor at Napanee, Ont.

Dated Napanee, Mar. 20, 1925.
U. M. WILSON,
Vendor's Solicitor.

18-tf

GET IT AT
WALLACE'S

The Case and The Girl

by Randall Parrish

COPYRIGHT 1925 by ALFRED A KNOPF INC

CHAPTER XII

The Yacht "Seminole."

There was little to do but wait impatiently for some further message of guidance. Mr. Adams dispatched a few telegrams to nearby lake ports, and briefly outlined certain plans of action for the morrow, provided nothing further was heard from the missing boat; these included a possible visit to Fairlawn, and a city-wide search for Hobart, who both men decided could not be included among the party of the yacht. West told his new assistant the entire story in detail, and Mac's interest in ferreting out the matter became intense. It was the kind of case which fascinated him with its mystery, but no theory he could spin from long police experience, seemed to exactly fit all the revealed facts. The great puzzle revolved about the strange actions of the girl; her part in the affair presented the subtlest problem. They must have talked for an hour, discussing the situation frankly from every angle, yet arriving at no definite conclusion. The sky in the east was red with dawn when both men fell fast asleep in their chairs, still waiting.

It was nine o'clock, and still no word. The two had eaten a hasty breakfast in a restaurant across the street, discussing the situation again thoroughly, but to no more satisfactory result. It seemed impossible to reconcile certain facts. If the silver knife, with its call for help, had indeed been dropped by Natalie Coolidge, and she was being held a prisoner in the hands of villains on board the Seminole, why had she acted toward West as she did in that house on Wray street? To all appearances there she had been hand in glove with the conspirators, willing even to confive at the Captain's murder if necessary to the success of their scheme. Only one theory was possible; that the girl was under constraint, driven to her strange act by personal fear. She dare do nothing else, terrorized by the threats of Hobart, and her own sense of utter helplessness in his power. This, and this only, must be the answer to the riddle.

McAdams, unable to remain quiet, departed to get his police search started in an attempt to discover Hobart in his new hiding place. The fellow could not be on the yacht as that had sailed from Jackson park at dawn, too early an hour for him to have possibly made one of the party. He would still be in the city then, securely concealed in some dive of the underworld, perfecting his plans, whatever they might be, and, perhaps, arranging to join those on the boat later. The detective even thought this unlikely, his theory being that Hobart merely desired to get the girl safely out of the way for a length of time sufficient to enable him to complete his nefarious scheme. He argued that Natalie was in no real danger; she would be held, no doubt, kept out of sight as long as was necessary, but otherwise left uninjured. This was no strong-arm crime, but a high-class confidence game, and the important thing was to quickly lay hands on Hobart. With him once in the cells, the whole conspiracy would instantly collapse. With this end in view, McAdams took up the man's trail, leaving West to stand guard over the telephone.

The latter called up Sexton, and hurried him out to Fairlawn, with instructions to find out all he could from the servants there relative to any late developments. This accomplished, nothing remained for West to do but sit down and wait for something else to happen.

The delay was shorter than he anticipated. There was a sharp ringing of the bell, the police operator responding quickly.

"Police headquarters. What's wanted? McAdams; no he is not in just now. Who is calling him? Harbor master's office; all right, hold the wire a minute."

He turned his head around.

"Must be your case, Captain; better hear what they have to say."

West grasped the receiver eagerly.

"Is this the Seminole matter?" he asked swiftly. "Certainly, I understand about it. What's that. Oh, Winchell told you to call up if you learned anything. Of course he told you it? Yes, I hear; just found her tied up at north side of Municipal pier. What's the trouble? Engine working bad, and had to come in, hey? All right—thanks; I'll go straight over and see them."

This was great luck, yet there was very little he could hope to accomplish alone, without the help and authority of McAdams. Even if the vessel had been stolen—which was probably not true—he possessed no power of arrest. All he could hope to do would be to keep the fellows in sight until Mac showed up, and, if possible, prevent them from putting out into the lake again. Even in that he must be cautious not to be seen by any of the gang who might recognize him. An alarm, proving they were being followed, would doubtless send them scattering instantly.

WRIGLEY'S
"after every meal"
Parents—encourage the children to care for their teeth!
Give them Wrigley's. It removes food particles from the teeth. Strengthens the gums. Combats acid mouth.
Refreshing and beneficial!
SEALED TIGHT KEPT RIGHT
WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT
THE FLAVOR LASTS

West thought of all these things as a taxi bore him across the city to the pier, and acted accordingly. The open air restaurant accorded him every reasonable opportunity for concealment, while affording ample view of whatever was going on. A pleasure boat, a hand aboard, and with a barker industriously busy, was close by, surrounded by a bevy of women and children. Beyond these, on the same side, snuggled close against the cement wall, lay the yacht.

The Seminole was a much larger boat than West had anticipated seeing, yet he could not doubt her being the vessel sought. The name was plainly stenciled on the bow, as well as upon the dingy towing astern. The cabin appeared tightly closed, even the windows being heavily draped. Some mechanics were evidently working below; there was a sound of hammering, and occasionally a fellow in overalls appeared at the hatch opening. No one wearing any semblance of a yacht uniform was visible, although four or five men lounged about the deck, or close at hand on the pier, apparently connected with the vessel. While an air of carelessness was assumed by all these, yet West, watching them closely,

There Was a Woman on Board, Then!

felt that they were very much on their guard, anxiously waiting an opportunity to depart. He left the table, and strolled out on to the promenade. So far as he could observe, this movement attracted no attention, although a moment later his eyes plainly caught a bit of drapery drawn slightly aside at one of the cabin windows of the Seminole, and he felt convinced, the quick gesture of a woman's hand.

There was a woman on board, then! This certainty of knowledge by evidence of his own eyes, set his blood leaping. Whatever the purposes of these people he was again upon the right trail. A little later one of the fellows loafing on the pier, a rather heavily built man, with closely clipped red mustache, and a scar over one eye, slowly crossed the deck, and entered the cabin. He came forth again a moment later, asked some question of the workmen below and then clambered back carelessly over the rail, joining his companion on the pier.

"A half hour yet; it was quite a job the boys had, but they are making time. Come over here a minute."

They walked forward, out of ear shot from where West sat on a bench in the sun. He watched the fellows closely, yet without neglecting the boat, but they neither glanced toward him, or seemed aware of his existence. His whole thought centered on the early arrival of McAdams. Until the detective came, there was nothing he could do but sit there quietly and wait. But what if the necessary repairs were completed, and the Seminole sailed before Mac got there? Was there any means in his power by which this could be prevented? The only suggestion which came to him was the picking of a quarrel in some way, with the two men ashore. The boat would never depart unless they were aboard, as they were evidently the leaders of the gang, yet this would be a most desperate expedient, to be resorted to only when all other effort had failed. Besides it would put them on their guard, and possibly avail nothing. Why not speak to the fellows pleasantly, and naturally? They had no reason to be suspicious of him; he was but one of many others lounging idly about the pier. His curiosity would seem reasonable enough, and he might thus gain some clue as to their destination. Then, even if they did sail before Mac appeared, they could be safely intercepted in time for a rescue.

Circumstances seemed to work to this end, the two men strolling carelessly back toward where he sat, pausing within a few feet of him, all their attention apparently riveted upon the yacht.

"Had some hard luck?" he ventured. "Engine give out?"

The red-mustached one glanced about, his eyes surveying the speaker indifferently.

"Broke a piston, and had to be towed in," he replied carelessly. "We'll be off again presently."

The very indifference of the fellow led West to take a chance.

"Some nice boat you've got there. The Coolidge yacht, isn't it? Haven't seen it out lately."

"Are you a yachtsman?"

"A bit of an amateur, yes; have a cat-boat I play with some. Belong to the Columbia club."

"Oh!" from mark; this boat quarters in the Jackson lagoon. We left there last night. You know Coolidge?"

"No, never met him; recognized the boat, though. Has it been sold?"

"Not yet. I wasn't him, anyway; belonged to the estate. I'm one of the trustees; that's how I've got the use of it—see? Ever looked it over?"

West shook his head.

"No, but I wouldn't mind; she's a dandy."

"She sure is; better inside than out to my notion. Come aboard; we've got time enough. Come along with us, Mark; we'll take a look at the cabin first, and then go forward."

The three men stepped over the low rail, and moved aft across the deck, the leader talking fluently, and pointing out various things of interest. The other man never spoke, and West gave no thought to his presence. He had been rarely fortunate so far, and was looking for an opportunity to question his guide on the purpose of their voyage. The man opened the cabin door, and West stepped inside, the interior darkened by drawn curtains. The dusk was confusing, and he stood still after the first step, hearing the latch click behind him.

A hand gripped his shoulders as though in a vise, and swung him

"He's the Lad, Ain't He?"

around; the muzzle of an automatic confronted him, and behind it the threatening eyes of his guide glared directly into his own.

"Not a move, you d—d spy," a voice said coldly. "Now, Mark, frisk the cuss, and be lively about it. Had a gun, hey; I thought so. Give it to me. Now get the cord over there and give him a turn or two. A very good job, old boy; the fellow is safe enough, I should say."

He turned his eyes away, searching the cabin, confident that West was sufficiently secured.

"Come on out, Mary," he said sharply. "Who is this guy, anyhow?"

A woman came forward through the shadows. West had a glimpse of her face, but the features were unfamiliar. A woman of forty, perhaps, still attractive in appearance, with dark hair and bold black eyes that met his own defiantly. So this was the woman he had seen on board; not Natalie Coolidge at all. There had been a mistake of some kind; but if so, why had these people given him this sort of reception aboard? These thoughts swept his mind in a flash, as the woman peered forward to see his features more clearly. For a moment she said nothing, and the man broke out impatiently.

"He's the lad, ain't he?" he asked. "We ain't gone and picked up the wrong guy?"

"No; he's the bird, all right. I never lamped him but once before myself, I heard his name then, but forgot it. He's her friend, there ain't no doubt o' that, Joe, and it ain't likely he's hanging around here just for fun, is it? My idea was it would be safer to take him in."

"Sure; what's per name, young fellow?"

Concealment was useless; they evidently had him correctly spotted; to lie would do no good.

"Matthew West."

"That's the name, Hogan," the woman exclaimed eagerly. "He is a soldier—a captain, or something like that. Jim told me about him; he's the same fellow who was snooping about

BETTER IN EVERY WAY

After Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Ingomar, N. S.—"I took your medicine for a run-down condition and inward troubles. I had pains in my right side so bad at times that I could not walk any distance. I saw about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the newspapers and have taken five bottles of it. I am better in every way and you can use my letter to help other women." — Mrs. ALVITA M. PERRY, Ingomar, N. S.

Nervous Breakdown Relieved

Toronto, Ontario.—"It is pretty hard to explain your feelings in nervous troubles. I felt low spirited, had pains in my head and eyes, always crying, and did not want to go anywhere. I do knitting and fancy work, and I would get irritable after a few minutes of work. I have been in Canada five years and have been this way ever since I came. I am taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I sleep better and it seems to make me eat, and I must say I am feeling more jolly. I have great faith in your medicine because of what it has done for my husband's sister and she recommended it to me." — Mrs. A. SMITH, 10 Burleigh Avenue, Todmorden, Toronto, Ontario.

All druggists sell this dependable medicine, and women suffering from these troubles are common to their sex should give it a trial now.

like's place last night, before we pulled out."

"Is that so? How the h—l did you get out of there?"

"We had a little trouble," West admitted, "but they let me go."

"Yes, I'll bet they did. I know better than that; Hobart don't do business that way. I reckon we've played his game all right taking you in. Well, you don't get out of here so easy, let me tell you. How'd you come to get onto us?"

"That's my business."

"Oh, is it? Well, we'll make it ours from now on. There is one thing pretty sure—you were here playing a lone hand. So it don't make much difference what yer idea was. We'll take the bird along with us, Mary; then he'll be out of temptation."

The woman nodded.

"Jim will know what to do with him," she said. "All we got to do is keep him safe."

"I'll attend to that; come on, Mark, let's throw the d—n mess into that left-hand stateroom. He'll stay there all right. Aw, take hold; don't be afraid of hurting the fellow."

They roughed him forward, but West made no attempt to resist. His hands were bound, and he was helpless. The woman threw open the narrow door, and he was bundled unceremoniously across the threshold, and thrown heavily to the floor. He struggled painfully upright, protesting against being left in that helpless condition, but the red-mustached man only laughed, shutting the door tightly, and locking it. The single porthole was covered by heavy drapery, the stateroom in total darkness.

West could distinguish the movement of feet in the outer cabin, and then the closing of a door. Undoubtedly the two men had gone on deck, leaving the woman there alone. His feet were not tied and he could sit up, although the hands were tightly bound behind him. With eyes accustoming themselves to the gloom, he could discern something of his surroundings. He was in the ordinary stateroom of a small yacht, with barely space in which to move about comfortably. Two bunks were at one side, with a metal stand at their foot for washing purposes. A rug covered the floor, the beds were made, and a stool, screwed to the deck, occupied a position just below the porthole. A few books were in evidence on the opposite wall; but no garments dangled from them to tell of previous occupancy. Indeed the place was scrupulously clean, as though unused for some time.

West made his way to the port, pushed aside the curtain with his shoulders and looked out. The smallness of the opening made any hope of escape in that way impossible; nor could he expect to attract the attention of any one ashore. Convinced of his complete helplessness, he sat down on the stool to consider the situation.

He had been a fool; there was no doubt as to that; the only thing now was how he could best retrieve his folly. He had walked blindly into a trap, suspecting nothing, confidently relying on his own smartness, believing himself unknown. Now he must find his way out. It angered him to realize how easily it had been accomplished; not so much as a blow struck; no opportunity even for him to cry out an alarm—only that dark cabin, and the threatening eyes of the woman against his cheek. He wondered where McAdams was; perhaps hunting him even then on the pier; and Sexton, what had he succeeded in discovering out at Fairlawn? That Natalie Coolidge had returned there, no doubt. At least he no longer believed she was with this yachting party—evidently there was but one woman on board. Yet, whether she was there or not, it was clear enough from what he had heard that this sudden voyage of the Seminole had some direct connection with the mystery he was endeavoring to solve. That was why he had been decoyed aboard, and made prisoner—to keep him silent; to keep him securely out of the way. Yet this knowledge revealed nothing as to what their real purpose was.

What did they intend doing with him now that he was in their hands? Joe had declared his fate would be left with Hobart. Then it must be that they had a rendezvous arranged somewhere with that arch-conspirator, some hidden spot along the lake shore where they were to meet shortly, and divide the spoils, or make further plans. Hobart unquestionably was the leader of the gang; but who was the woman? She had evidently been in Mike's place the night before, and had a glimpse of his face. She must have left with that party in the automobile, yet she surely was not the one who had dropped that note begging the police to search this vessel.

What then had become of the other? If she was being held prisoner, it was not at all probable she had been left somewhere ashore; apparently she had reason to know where she was being taken—to the Seminole; otherwise she would never have written as she did. She must have overheard their plans, before she hastily scratched off the note desperately; and yet those plans might have been changed. However, if so, why were these people—accomplices of Hobart no doubt—fleeing in the yacht, seeking to conceal their identity in an effort to disappear? What were they fleeing from? Why were they so fearful of discovery by the police? What would cause them to kidnap him, merely on suspicion that he was a friend of Natalie Coolidge? The very act was proof positive of the desperation of their crime. It could be accounted for on no other theory.

West paced the narrow space, his brain whirling, as he attempted to reason the affair out, his own helplessness becoming more and more apparent. What could he do? There was but one answer—absolutely nothing as he then believed. He could only wait for some movement on the part of the others; his fate was out of his own hands; he had been a fool, and must pay the price. The cords about his wrists chafed and hurt with each movement. The metal wash-stand gave him an inspiration; its upper strip was thin, and somewhat jagged along the edge; possibly it might be utilized to sever the cords. It was better to try the experiment than remain thus helplessly bound. With hands free he could at least defend himself.

He made the effort, doubtfully at first, but becoming as the sharp edge began to tear at the rope. It was slow work, awkward, requiring all the strength of his arms, yet he felt sure of progress. He could feel the strands yield little by little, and redoubled his efforts. At last, exercising all his muscle, the last frayed strand snapped. His wrists were bleeding, and the hands numb, but the severed cord lay on the floor, and he again had the free use of his arms. The sudden freedom brought new hope and courage. He listened at the door, testing the knob cautiously. There was no yielding, and for the moment all was quiet within and from without. The woman was doubtless there on guard, and any effort he might make to break down the door would only bring the whole gang upon him. Cautioned, he could not hope to profit them all. Any such desperate tactics, unable to determine what to attempt, he became aware of a throbbing under foot, increasing in intensity. West knew instantly what it meant—the engine, as he had no warrant for arrest, or any definite knowledge that the yacht was being used for a criminal purpose. He had not long to wait. Hurrying steps echoed along the deck; a voice shouted an unknown order, and the end of a loosened rope dropped splashing into the water astern; the boat trembled to the pulsations of the engine, and West realized that it was at first slowly, then more swiftly, slipping away into the broad water. He still stood there, gazing back at the fast receding pier; gradually becoming blurred in the distance, but hopelessly. He knew now he must face his fate alone.

CHAPTER XIII

The Fate of a Prisoner.

The Semihole headed straight out into the lake. No sound of movement or speech reached West's ears from the cabin, and he settled down into moody forgetfulness, still staring dully out through the open port. What was to be, would be, but there was nothing for him to do but wait for those who held him prisoner, to act. He was still seated there, lifeless, incapable even of further thought, when the door was suddenly unlocked. He had barely time to arise to his feet, when the man with the red mustache stepped within, facing him, as he pushed tightly shut the door behind. The fellow's eyes saw the severed rope on the floor, and he smiled, kicking the strands aside contemptuously.

"Had a little fun, eh, before you?" he asked. "Well, I would have taken them off myself, if I had thought about it. How did you manage? Oh, I see; rather a bright trick, old man."

The man's tone, and air of confidence was impressive; beyond doubt he felt that the cards were all in his hands. West drew in his breath sharply. "May I ask a question or two?"

"Fire away; I'll answer as I please." "Who is the woman on board?"

"Mary, you mean? Hobart's wife."

"She came from the place on Wray street last night in an auto?"

"Yes; I brought her along myself." "Alone?"

"There were two of us, Mark and I —why, what are you driving at?"

"Just putting some broken threads together. Then Natalie Coolidge is not on this yacht?"

"I should say not. What would we be doing with her out here?"

"Where is she, then?"

"Oh, I begin to see what brought you aboard so easily, West. You thought we had the lady kidnaped, and was starting off with her. Some stunt, that. What put the idea in your head?"

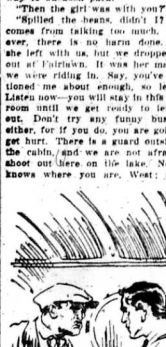
West hesitated a moment, but decided a truthful answer would do no harm.

"I knew an automobile had driven out of the alley back of Mike's place; and that a woman was in it. When I got away a little later, I picked up a message—a note which had been dropped. It was written in a woman's hand, but unsigned—"

"The little cat! She dropped it?"

"It seems so. You forgot yourself

FOR Rheumatism
BAYER
ASPIRIN
Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for
Rheumatism Colds
Headache Pain
Neuralgia Toothache
Lumbago Neuritis
Bayer-Tablets Aspirin Genuine
Safe
Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions.
Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets.
Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.
Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid (Acetyl Salicylic Acid). "A. S. A.". While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."



"If You Want to Live, Keep Quiet."

that time. So she was with you, was she?"

"I don't know what you mean. I told you who were with me. Go on; what did the note say?"

"It was only a request for the police to search the Seminole at once."

"Oh, that's the way the wind blows. But you preferred to tackle the job yourself. I am certainly obliged to you, West."

"You have no reason to be. I took that note to the police, and they are on the case. They are combing the city right now for Hobart, and if they get him, this bubble of yours is likely to be pricked."

"H—l, they won't get him. There isn't a fly-cop in Chicago who could locate Jim in a week, and as for Natalie, believe me she is quite able to take care of herself."

"But where is she?"

"Spilled the beans, didn't I? That comes from talking too much. However, there is no harm done. Sure she left with us, but we dropped her out at Fairlawn. It was her machine we were riding in. Say, you've questioned me about enough, so let up. Listen now—you will stay in this stateroom until we get ready to let you out. Don't try any funny business, either, for if you do, you are going to get hurt. There is a guard outside in the cabin, and we are not afraid to shoot out there on the lake. Nobody knows where you are, West; so, if you want to live, keep quiet—that's my advice."

(To be continued.)

The Boss Paid.

A commercial traveller called upon a grocer, and at the same time a poor woman entered soliciting alms. The grocer, wishing to play a joke on the traveller, told the woman "to ask the boss"; at the same time pointing to the other man.

The traveller, turning to the grocer, who was a very small man, said: "Boy, give this poor woman sixpence out of the till."

The grocer paid.

Women In Queer Trades.

By far the most populous occupation in England is that of personal service—including institutions, clubs, hotels, and so on—which employed 1,676,425 women and 339,944 men, but of those totals 1,148,698 women and 61,006 men were engaged in indoor domestic service.

Agriculture and mining and quarrying were the runners-up for first place.

No fewer than 1,742 women were employed in trades having to do with building. Two hundred and sixty of them were employed as managers, 76 were slaters, 127 tile-layers, 84 stonecutters and dressers, and 69 slate workers and slate masons.

Entertainments and sports employed 67,205 men and 27,881 women. There were 568,034 men and 429,695 women engaged as clerks, typists and draughtsmen.

Perhaps the most unexpected occupation upon which women have entered is that which comes under the heading of "Stationary engine drivers and dynamo motor attendants." There were 156,281 men thus engaged—and two women.

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS
E. J. POLLARD.
Editor and Proprietor
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY
All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission will be charged 5c. per line for insertion, if in ordinary type. In block type the price will be 10c. per line each insertion.
E. & J. HARDY & CO.
Advertising Contractors and News Correspondents
Fleet St., London, E.C., England.
A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

U. M. WILSON,
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public crown Attorney, Clerk of the Peace.
Phones—Office 46, Residence 125
Office—Dundas St., NAPANEE
G. F. RUTTAN, K.C.
Barrister, Solicitor, etc.
Solicitor for Bank of Montreal, NAPANEE
Money to Loan.
Phones—Office 93, Residence 132
W. G. WILSON,
Barrister
Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc.
P. O. Box 620. Telephone No. 85
OFFICE—North Side Dundas St., Napanee, Ont.
HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE
Barristers, Etc.
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATE
Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office.
T. B. GERMAN
Barrister and Solicitor
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES
OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John St., Napanee
Robert Light
Dealer in
Lumber, Shingles, Lath, and Millwork
CEDAR POSTS, HARDWOOD FLOORING, ASPHALT ROOFING, and SHINGLES, BEAVER BOARD, GYPSUM FIREPROOF WALLBOARD, HARDWALL PLASTER.
Telephone 53. Napanee, Ont.
GET IT AT WALLACE'S

"GUTTA PERCHA" BALLOON LOW PRESSURE TIRES

Big Tires for little cars, Best Tires for big cars

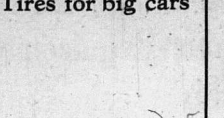
—from the first day on

The big, flexible, easy-steering, low-air-pressure "Gutta Percha" Balloon Tires are a revelation in road-smoothing, shock-absorbing car-saving comfort and economy on light cars.

And by the same token they are perfect tires for heavy cars, because they carry the greater weight upon a resilient cushion of air. They have a habit, too, of gripping the road; minimizing skidding, and they put the "brakes" on car depreciation.

These advantages are the results of scientific research by "Gutta Percha" engineers. "Gutta Percha" Side Walls are marvels of construction. The side wall ribs are well worth investigating as a distinct advantage to give longer service and to save money for the user.

"Gutta Percha" Balloon Tires are standard in price. They will prove all that has been said about them, whether your car is light or heavy—from the first day on.



Here is a new type of tire "The "Gutta Percha" Medium Pressure.

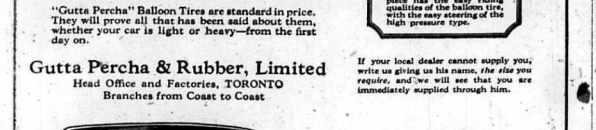
This new G.P. tread masterpiece has the easy riding qualities of the balloon with the easy steering of the high pressure type.

Gutta Percha & Rubber, Limited

Head Office and Factories, TORONTO

Branches from Coast to Coast

If your local dealer cannot supply you, write us giving us his name, *the size you require*, and we will see that you are immediately supplied through him.



GPN 55

Products of master builders—"Gutta Percha"

Omens of Jewels

A belief in the omens connected with various jewels and gems is among the curious superstitions which linger with us yet, and often owned to by the most unlikely people.

Illogical and indefensible and altogether irrational as such belief may be, in some instances it seems to be so borne out and supported by actual facts that, even in this age of science and reason, the old superstition is renewed and strengthened, and goes on its way as vigorous as ever.

When, many years ago, the beautiful pearls belonging to the Empress Eugenie began to show signs of the mysterious "pearl disease," rumors of disaster approaching the loved wife of the last Napoleon spread quickly, for the spotting and crumbling of these gems is said to foretell misfortune for their owners — and certainly in her case misfortune came quickly.

The "Kruger" diamond, which was taken away from the Transvaal by the ex-President, was one of the ill-omened variety. Assassination or banishment seems to have been the lot of some score or so of its unfortunate owners, before it came into his hands, "given to him, strangely enough in view of its history, in gratitude for a kindness."

More famous is the Blue or Hope diamond, which perhaps has more tragedy connected with it than any other gem. Ever since it was stolen, long years ago, from a great Indian temple, where it formed one eye of a god, this diamond has, in the language of superstition, "brought evil" on its owners.

On the other hand, many jewels and precious stones are supposed to exercise just the opposite form of magic. The turquoise is "lucky"—perhaps it was that which made the polished nuggets of this stone so popular in recent times, though their real charm was quite enough to account for that.

An old superstition credits this stone with securing immunity from falls and injuries, and a piece of agate as protecting the wearer from lightning. The topaz was valued for its supposed magical power of warding off evil spells; and the opal, now so generally considered "unlucky," was prized as having the power of making its owner lovable.

How these ordinary things are supposed to confer their magic power it is presumably useless to inquire; and perhaps the voluntary and unreasoning adoption as luck-bringing "charms" of factory-made trifles such as used to be seen hanging on bracelets, is no more inconsistent than a belief in the omens of precious stones or jewels. The strong-minded sceptic scoffs equally at both —yet sometimes he or she may be metaphorically "caught out" in the act of going round a ladder instead of under it, or showing perturbation on accidentally spilling salt at table!

But the real believer who is well versed in the art of magic will suggest an antidote charm to ward off evil—that is, the crossing of the first and second fingers (thus making the sign of the Cross) as a protection against the peril of the ladder, and the throwing of a pinch of the spilt salt over one shoulder with the other hand to prevent the ill-luck brought by the spilling—but it is important to find out which shoulder and which hand, or the charm may fail!

The medical inspection of school children has brought to light a surprising number of curious beliefs in charms of various sorts on the part of mothers. It is commonly believed that sties on the eye will disappear if rubbed with a wedding ring, but it must be "real gold." Whooping cough may be cured by taking the child through a tunnel; or, more elaborately, by enclosing a spider in a nut which must be hung round the neck, the idea being that as the insect dies the cough will disappear.

The bead necklaces which are worn by so many children are not, it is discovered, merely or even chiefly for ornament. They are supposed by many to keep away various ills, and are never removed by day or night lest evil should result. The blue beads which are usually in special demand are credited with the power of keeping away colds, bronchitis, and quinsy. Coral beads also are put round children for "luck" as well as ornament.

"A charm for the new French influenza," prescribed during an epidemic in the eighteenth century, involved merely the wearing of a sprig of yew, cut near running water, either on first hearing the cuckoo or at first sight of a new moon.

Less pleasant might it be to keep a bag of earth worms on the chest to charm away bronchitis, or a snake round the neck in the hope of getting rid of goitre. The "touch" of a seventh son, especially if he were the seventh son of a seventh son, was believed to be powerful in the way of healing or curing disease. In comparatively recent times the country folk and miners in Cornwall, believed firmly in its efficacy in "King's Evil" (scrofula) if properly managed —that is, with a triple rub of the affected part, then three blows of the breath upon it, then an incantation, and finally the gift of a perforated coin or some other "lucky" object to be worn as a charm.

In some parts of Ireland a spider's web is believed to charm away fevers, and the spider itself if soaked in treacle is given as a cure for ague. A haddock's bone is hung round the neck of the Indian of Labrador to exercise toothache; and there is Dacon's authority for "the wearing on the finger rings made of seahorse teeth" as a charm against cramp.

Charms Against the Devil.

During the middle ages people seem to have thought considerably more about the devil and his machinations than they do to-day. A very old book gives recipes for two curious drinks to be used to foil the activities of His Satanic Majesty. One recommends putting into ale, carsuck, roots of lupin, fennel, autre betony, hedgreal, marshe rue, elfthorne, and wolf's comb, singing twelve masses over the drink and then administering it to the patient. The second drink is a charm against the temptations of the evil ones. It is made by mixing tufty thorne, croplеek, lupin, autre, bishop's wort, fennel, carsuck, betony, and hallow tree's wort, make a decoction of them, and putting it into ale to which some holy water has been added. Before drinking "Deus, in nomine tuo, Salvum me fac" should be sung. Certainly both charms seem fearful enough to ward off even the most evil spirit.

ONTARIO SHEEP RAISING

ONTARIO SHEEPMEN BRING HONOR TO THE PROVINCE.

Remarkable Winnings at the Great International show at Chicago—Some Points on the Production of High Quality Sheep.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Someone said "The proof of the pudding is the eating of it," and so the proof of Ontario being the breeding ground for sheep to supply the other provinces in the Dominion as well as the United States, was proven beyond all doubt by the winnings made by Ontario's Sheepmen at the International Show held in Chicago, Ill., in December, 1924. This show is the common battle-ground for breeders throughout the length and breadth of United States and Canada. All the best flocks in the United States are represented, and in order that the Ontario sheepmen might try conclusions with American breeders, the Ontario Department of Agriculture has been assisting these provincial exhibits by financial assistance in the form of payment of freight charges. This was necessary in view of the fact that the prize money offered at the show is relatively small. The greatest reward comes from the honor of winning. The following summary shows the remarkable winnings made by Ontario breeders, in the eight breed classes in which they competed:

BREEDING CLASSES.
TOTAL ONTARIO WON.

Breed.	No. of Ont. Entries Offered	Total Ont. Prizes Won	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	Prizes.	Champ.	Res. Champ.
Shropshire	36	6	1	2	1	1	1	4	2	1
Dorset	11	10	8	2				2	1	1
Southdown	18	8	2	3	2	1		3	1	1
Oxford	22	8	2	6	1	4	3		0	1
Cheviot	11	8	0	1	3	1		0	0	0
Leicester	13	8	0	1	3	3	1	0	0	0
Lincoln	23	8	8	4	4	2	4	2	2	2
Cotswold	22	8	3	4	2	3	4	2	2	2
	13	67	42	24	20	20	18	4	9	10

It is worthy of note that while Ontario did not have more than perhaps twenty-five per cent. of the exhibitors in these classes, Ontario breeders won sixty-three per cent. of the possible first prizes, fifty-five per cent. of the total Championships, and forty-two per cent. of all Reserve Championships.

FAT CLASSES.
ONTARIO WINNINGS.

Breed.	Total Ont. Entries Offered	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	Other Prizes.	Champion.	Res. Champ.
Shropshires	2						1		
Oxford	3	2	1	1					
Dorset	3	1	1	1					
Cheviot	1								
Southdown	3	2		3			1		
Lincoln	3	3	3	2	1		1	1	
Cotswold	3	3	3	2	1		1	1	
Leicester	3	3	3	2	1				
Grades and Crosses Medium Wool	4	4	1						
Grades and Crosses Long Wool	4	4	4	2	2		1	1	
Totals	32	19	17	16	6	4	1	5	6

This summary shows Ontario winning fifty-nine per cent. of all the first prizes in those "fat" classes in which they competed and also winning fifty per cent. of all championships, and sixty per cent. of all reserve championships.

In addition, Col. Robt. McEwen & Sons, London, Ont., succeeded in winning for the third time in succession, the Grand Championship for the best car load of not less than fifty lambs. Belvoir Stock Farm stood fourth in this competition.

These results were accomplished by years of wise mating, careful selection and good feeding on the part of our breeders. The policy of breeding the best to the best which has been generally followed brought results. By the use of the best rams and ewes obtainable at home supplemented with very high-class stock imported from Great Britain, Ontario's sheep have attained a very high standard. Time and time again we have seen the sheepmen in obtaining this enviable position in the sheep-breeding fraternity of North America, but their efforts have been equalled by this demand which is now experienced for Ontario bred sheep.

Pointe for the Lambing Season.

Just at this season of the year it may not be out of place to mention some important considerations which must be given at the lambing season because a great deal of the success or failure of the lamb crop determines largely the profit for the year.

It is absolutely necessary for the attendant to be on hand frequently both day and night. The loss of not a few lambs, and in some cases both mother and lamb, can be avoided by prompt action on the part of the one in charge. A week or two before the ewes are due to lamb all the dung locks and dirty, straggling wool on the hindquarters of the sheep should be cut away with the ordinary sheep shears. It will be necessary to bathe the parts carefully at this time—otherwise considerable injury might result to the heavy in-lamb ewe. The removal of this superfluous wool will mean that the young lamb will be able to nurse with less difficulty, it will lessen the danger of wool balls in the stomach of the nursing lamb, and the ewe will be much cleaner at lambing time. The ewe about to lamb can be properly cared for to much better advantage when separated from the main flock. A pen should be made for a few small pens on the warmest side of the sheep house for this purpose.

No one has ever been able to develop a system whereby poultry could be made profitable by keeping the flock in a mite-infected house.

Youth at the Helm.

The average age of the members of the British Parliament in 1914 was nearly 51; in the present House the average is just over 40.

Characters Affected.

People who suffer from sleepylessness may find, on recovering, that their characters are adversely affected by the disease.

Street Artists.

Street artists in England and Wales numbered 982 in 1921; of these 105 were women.

GETTING BEST BY TEST

FARM CROP EXPERIMENTS CONDUCTED BY DR. ZAVITZ.

List of the Varieties to Be Tested This Year and Directions for Those Who Would Co-operate in This Work—Good Seed.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The Ontario Agricultural College has been particularly fortunate in originating, through hybridization and selection, the highest yielding varieties of several of the farm crops of Ontario as shown by results of experiments at the College and over the Province. Leading varieties of other crops have been secured locally or through importation. Some of the new and interesting crops are: Field Cabbage, Sudan Grass, Rye Buckwheat, Hubam Sweet Clover, Gold Nugget Corn, Sorghum, Perfect Model Swede Turnips, etc. The following list indicates the material available for the co-operative experiments for 1925:—

Number.	Crops.	Plots.
1	Three varieties of Oats	3
2	O.A.C. No. 21 Barley ad Emmer	2
3	Two varieties of Six-rowed Barley	2
4	Three varieties of Spring Wheat	3
5	Two varieties of Winter Wheat	2
6	Three varieties of Field Peas...	3
7	Two varieties of Spring Rye...	2
8	Three varieties of Soy Beans, or Japanese Beans	3
9	Eight varieties of Flint or Dent Husking Corn	8
10	Three varieties of Mangels.....	3
11	Two varieties of Sugar Mangels	2
12	Three varieties of Swedish Turnips	3
13	Two varieties of Fall Turnips...	2
14	Two varieties of Field Carrots...	2
15	The planting of Corn at six distances in the rows	6
16	Sudan Grass and two varieties of Millets.	3
17	Sunflowers, Sorghum and Corn for Fodder	3
18	Grass Peas, Vetches and Soy Beans	3
19	Rape, Kale and Field Cabbage..	3
20	Two varieties of Biennial Sweet Clover	2
21	Two varieties of Alfalfa	2
22	Hubam, Biennial White and Biennial Yellow Sweet Clover...	3
23	Three varieties of Field Beans.	3
24	Sweet Corn for table use from different dates of planting....	3
25	Low and High Grade Fertilizers and Manure with Oats and Red Clover	4
26	Different quantities of Lime with Sweet Clover	4
27	Three grain mixtures for Grain production	3
28	Three grain mixtures for Fodder production	3
29	Hubam Sweet Clover at the rate of one pound and one pound per acre in rows for seed production	2
30	O.A.C. No. 72 Oats, at three dates of seeding	3
31	O.A.C. No. 3 Oats, at three dates of seeding	3
32	O.A.C. No. 85 Spring Wheat, at three dates of seeding	3
33	O.A.C. No. 21 Barley, sown broadcast and in rows.	2
34	Perfect Model Swede Turnips, thinned at three distances in the rows	3
		90

Any person in Ontario who grows field crops may apply for any one of the experiments for 1925. Each applicant should make a second choice, as the material for the first choice might be exhausted before the application is received. The material will be forwarded in the order in which the applications are received while the supply lasts. No charge is made for the experimental material, and the produce becomes the property of the experimenter. A report is requested after harvest. Each person applying should carefully write his Name, Address and County. All mail matter should be addressed: Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., requires full postage.—Issued by the Dept. of Extension, O. A. College.

At Lambing Time.

Cleanliness and gentle treatment are two important things to keep in mind at lambing time. Keep the hand and arm of the attendant should be first washed adding a little disinfectant such as carbolic acid or one of the coal tar dips to the water, then smeared with vaseline or linseed oil, and the hand gently inserted into the vagina. The object should be to ascertain whether or not the lamb is coming in the proper position, that is head and front feet first. If the presentations appear normal then it is a comparatively easy delivery by simply pulling on the front feet of the lamb. At such times the inside passage of the ewe should be well lubricated with the oil to avoid any chance to soften the vagina and allow it to stretch. Unless the case is a very severe one it will usually suffice to treat under conditions where the lamb is not coming in the proper position, then the case is a much more difficult one to deliver. If the lamb is coming front feet first with the head turned back, or again the hind end may come first, in any case it will be necessary to correct the position of the lamb; It requires considerable patience and very gentle handling to do this in order to prevent injury to the ewe. When the head of the lamb has been put in the right position ,the ewe may be able to deliver it herself, but if weak and unable to do so the lamb should be pushed back a few cm two or three days by means of a rubber tube attached to a funnel using some coal tar disinfectant or boracic acid in warm water.

Use of Marl.

Marl is a good form of lime for the soil and needs badly on the 1527, and great improvements were made by Vauban, who fortified many places in France and Belgium. He died in 1907. The tremendous increase in the power of artillery and the invention of airplanes have necessitated radical changes in the art of fortifying. Nevertheless, fortification an inland city can have is a powerful covering army in the field.

ODD BITS OF BRITAIN.

Colony Which Trades With Wildest Africa.

An isle that is geographically in London and socially outside it is Prusom Island, Wapping. Its inhabitants form a colony of pure English in a quarter occupied mainly by foreigners, and they are mostly related, many of their families never having married outside the island. Though, too, their bit of Britain is below high-water mark, they are said to be exceptionally healthy.

Many colonies equally isolated are scattered about the country, from Nawhaven, where the fish-wives of "Galler Herrin" fame are still a class of themselves, downward. In general, intermarriage is the principal means by which such communities are kept exclusive.

One very clannish colony consists of a number of ropemakers, whose walk is in a cavern at Castleton, Derbyshire. They have practiced Socialism from a time long before the oldest living preacher of it was born.

At Brandon, on the borders of Norfolk and Suffolk, there still survive a few members of another industrial colony. They are flint-knappers, most of whose work nowadays is exported to parts of Africa where flint-lock muskets are still in use. But occasionally they supply flints for tinderboxes which are sent to regions where, owing to the climate, matches will not strike on boxes or anything else, and some of the knappers are versed in the art of "Flint Jack."

This clever craftsman—baptismally, Edward Simpson—acquired notoriety by the manufacture of sham antique and geological specimens, which he turned out in great numbers. Some of his "relics of the Stone Age"—fish-hooks, axe-heads, and so on—are treasured in museums as genuine specimens of the handiwork of prehistoric man.

A colony near Thorne, in the East Riding, is composed of Dutch. As it was impossible to get Englishmen to work the peat which abounds in the district, a number of Dutchmen, with their wives and families, were imported, and these formed a colony that is not altogether unsuggestive of Holland.

The quarriers of Portland, and those of Purbeck, also constitute isolated communities, and many times there has been serious trouble owing to attempts to introduce "foreigners" among them.

In the Isle of Purbeck, from which came the stone for Westminster Abbey and many other ancient structures, the quarriers belong to an old and exclusive guild. A candidate for admission to it must be the son of a freeman, though a freeman's wife is made a freewoman on paying one shilling—the "marriage shilling." In the event of his death she can carry on his business.

Apprentices take up their freedom at a court held on Shrove Tuesday at Corfe, where they appear with a pot of ale in one hand and a penny loaf in the other. They must, however, pay 6s. 8d. to have their names inscribed upon the register.

The "father" of modern Swanage—the late Mr. George Burt—was a quarrier in his early days, and nearly all the old inhabitants of that town are descendants of men who worked the native stone.

Prussian Tyrant Rebuked.

Major-Gen. Sir George MacMunn, in a recent magazine article, tells a story which, he says, should "touch strong men's hearts with glory till they weep."

The story was told to Gen. MacMunn by Mr. James Breasted, Professor of History at Chicago, who had it from a Prussian officer. It tells of Havildar Muhammad Ismael and his rank and file of a Mahommedan company of Indian troops guarding the Suez Canal who were lost among the sandhills and captured by enemy Bedouins and Turkish cavalry.

They were taken before a Prussian officer of the General Staff of the Turkish army. "How is it," he demanded, "that you Indian Mahommedans are engaged in fighting your co-religionists? Surely you are aware that a Holy War against the English and their Allies has been declared from the Mahommedan Sacred Shrines?" The despiser continued. All domestic problems are settled in the marriage ceremony. Following the ceremony, during the time the bride remains he kissing the bride in this country, the bride and groom are left alone a few minutes.

"The bride is permitted by custom to take out any temperament she has on hand then, by a fierce onslaught in which she kicks and scratches as a cat does from Islam, whose lives are forfeit."

At the havildar's request the Prussian gave him three minutes to speak to those who had fallen.

And then—fame has blazoned the answer, as jewels that on the forefinger of the sparkle for ever. The hasty, soldierly way while in extremis, drew themselves up, and there rang forth as fine a challenge to a cruel tyrant as the world has ever heard:

"There is no God for King George!"

The Prussian lifted his hand, and they were led out through the crowd of fierce, flushed faces through the door, a volley wrote their simple village names on the great book of Fate.

"Colonial" Snobbery.

It is to be hoped that the snobbery chronicled in the following story did not originate in Canada. It is told by Arthur Lambton in his new book, "My Story," recently published in London:

"A colonial lady once asked me to stay in a country house, and said afterward she was much hurt under a misapprehension, and that she thought my father was an Honorable.'

"At Oxford a certain Dean's wife asked about a dozen undergraduates to dinner—all peers, save one. She apologized for his presence to the other guests by murmuring sweetly:

"'Although Mr. Gathorne Hardy is not yet one of yourselves, he will be one day.'"

Watches.

Watches are said to have been invented at Nuremberg, Germany, in 1477, although it is affirmed that Robert, King of Scotland, had a watch in the year 1310. A watch that belonged to Queen Elizabeth is preserved in the library of the Royal Institute, London.

CAVE WOMEN OF AFRICA

ARE MOST BEAUTIFUL AMONG PRIMITIVE PEOPLE.

Troglodyte People Live In Circular Wells Dug in Gypsum—Have Few Domestic Cares—Grandmothers at Thirty.

Horace Ashton, adventurer and explorer, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of England and member of the New York Academy of Sciences, is the first white man to penetrate the underground harems of the Troglodytes, the emptirions cliff dwellers of the Sahara, whose origin and history have puzzled ethnologists for centuries.

"The cave women of the Sahara?" Mr. Ashton asked. "Yes, they are very beautiful—the most beautiful women I have ever seen among primitive peoples. They have one trait in common with the one ordinary flapper. They are fast workers. They have to be. If a girl isn't settled in life by the time she's 14, she's a hopeless old maid."

Mr. Ashton is just home from an expedition into Northern Africa, in which he spent months in the strange, underground cities of the Troglodytes. He characterized them as "the most interesting primitive people I have ever known."

"These cave women," he said, "are the happiest women I've ever seen, I believe. An English woman would probably hoot at that idea, for their simple mode of life would seem terribly tame to her. They never go outside their underground dwellings except on Friday nights, when they visit the cemetery. But as they have never known any other diversion, that seems quite a treat to them. They are the hardest subjects I ever photographed, bar none.

"I didn't gain access to a cliff dweller's harem in a day, by any means, and when I finally got there I found the women desperately afraid to face the camera. You see, the girls are veiled at 12, so the idea of raising their veils, even when sanctioned by the men of their family, frightens them. Sometimes after they raised their veils I felt like urging them to put them down in a hurry. You don't always find a beauty under those veils. They are extremely beautiful in early youth, but the dry climate dulls the lustre of their skin and hair and ages them quickly. They are married at 12 and usually grandmothers at 20, and look the part.

"A Troglodyte woman's housekeeping arrangements are very simple, so she doesn't have many domestic cares. The people live in huge circular wells dug in the gypsum which abounds in that section. The rooms are vault-shaped. In the middle of the floor there is a raised platform covered with Bukhara rugs and rugs. This serves as a bed. Along the walls are ranged huge jars, each one big enough to hold Ali Baba's forty thieves. This is just the way Mohammedan's kitchen cabinet in which she keeps all the family supplies. Simple? Yes, but they seem very contented.

"They get to travel a little, too. The Troglodytes are a semi-nomadic people. Half the tribe is on the go all the time, and they take the women along—not because they want them to see the sights, but because it is the custom for the women to do most of the work. They have a hard time keeping the members of the harem while in caravan, but they are very particular about it. The women are kept in large tents, where they display their wares about their work during the day.

"When the tents are taken up preparatory to a move there is always a little while when they are left out in the open. But there is a guard at the head and at the foot of the caravan. You always have to approach a caravan from the front. Then men will shoot anybody approaching from the side—a fact as familiar to desert travellers as our custom of going to the right in traffic.

"I don't know whether these cave women have better dispositions than most, but there is never any discord in the Troglodyte harems," the explorer continued. All domestic problems are settled in the marriage ceremony. Following the ceremony, during the time the bride remains he kissing the bride in this country, the bride and groom are left alone a few minutes.

"The bride is permitted by custom to take out any temperament she has on hand then, by a fierce onslaught in which she kicks and scratches as a cat does from Islam, whose lives are forfeit."

At the havildar's request the Prussian gave him three minutes to speak to those who had fallen.

And then—fame has blazoned the answer, as jewels that on the forefinger of the sparkle for ever. The hasty, soldierly way while in extremis, drew themselves up, and there rang forth as fine a challenge to a cruel tyrant as the world has ever heard:

"There is no God for King George!"

The Prussian lifted his hand, and they were led out through the crowd of fierce, flushed faces through the door, a volley wrote their simple village names on the great book of Fate.

"Colonial" Snobbery.

It is to be hoped that the snobbery chronicled in the following story did not originate in Canada. It is told by Arthur Lambton in his new book, "My Story," recently published in London:

"A colonial lady once asked me to stay in a country house, and said afterward she was much hurt under a misapprehension, and that she thought my father was an Honorable.'

"At Oxford a certain Dean's wife asked about a dozen undergraduates to dinner—all peers, save one. She apologized for his presence to the other guests by murmuring sweetly:

"'Although Mr. Gathorne Hardy is not yet one of yourselves, he will be one day.'"

Watches.

Watches are said to have been invented at Nuremberg, Germany, in 1477, although it is affirmed that Robert, King of Scotland, had a watch in the year 1310. A watch that belonged to Queen Elizabeth is preserved in the library of the Royal Institute, London.

THE GURU IN INDIA.

Still Exercises Considerable Influence Among the Natives.

The guru, the sacred man of India, still exercises considerable influence among the natives, but his power is not nearly as great as it was some years ago.

Native papers, however, continue to tell of the wonderful blessings and terrible curses he can work on those who please or anger him.

All gurus have not the same authority, but so surrounded is he with an apparent sanctity, he may claim anything of his disciples.

One of the old books says that "A true guru is a man who is in the habit of practicing all the virtues; who with the sword of wisdom has long cut off all the branches and torn out all the roots of sin, and who has dispersed, with the light of reason, the thick shadows in which sin is shrouded, who, though seated on a mountain of sins, yet confronts their attacks with a heart as hard as a diamond; who behaves with dignity and independence; who has the feelings of a father for all his disciples; who makes no difference in his conduct between his friends and his enemies, but shows equal kindness to both; who looks on gold and precious stones with the same indifference as on pieces of iron or potsherd, and values the one as highly as the other; whose chief care is to enlighten the ignorance in which the rest of mankind is plunged."

This is one side of the picture, and it will readily be admitted there are to be found a few such gurus in the country. But one needs to have but a passing acquaintance with Hindu religious life to know how widely the majority differ from this standard. They are credited with fabulous powers, and they try to persuade their disciples they really possess them. The attendants of the guru recount wonderful stories of the power of their guru with a view to deceiving the people who come to him, and it is not surprising that the simple people readily accord to him unbounded worship, which no exposure can shake.

Hindus have been reduced to such terrible straits, says Dubois, as to sell their wives and children in order to procure money to pay the imposts or procure the presents the gurus remorselessly claimed from them rather than to run the risk of exposing themselves to their much dreaded maledictions. The changing conditions have deprived most of the gurus of this power over educated people who are, however, quite ready to accord almost unlimited respect and honor to a guru who comes up to the standard laid down in the sacred books.

Gold Mining In Nova Scotia.

At the present time gold mining operations in Nova Scotia are carried on on a very limited scale, but that this industry has been of importance to the province is shown by the provincial records. From 1862 to 1922, the production was $18,827,576, with the highest production from 1869, with $617,604, to 1903, with $627,357. Since 1903 production has steadily decreased and at the present time only amounts to approximately 1,000 ounces, valued at $20,000 per annum.

My Lady's Nicotine.

Women smokers now have accommodation specially reserved for them in a new express train between Chicago and St. Louis.

Still Active.

Smith was feeling very worried and all to pieces after a fortnight's visit to Montreal in company with some of his old bachelor friends. His wife was quite concerned at him and persuaded him to visit the family doctor. The latter, after examining his patient, diagnosed his complaint and prescribed for it.

"The wife will want to know what I am suffering from," said the patient as the medical man showed him out.

"Oh, tell her it's merely syncopation," was the reply.

On his return home Smith repeated to her what the doctor had said. She did not know what the word meant, so she looked it up in a dictionary. I leave you to guess what happened when she found: "Syncopation—an uneven movement from beat to beat."

Runs In the Family.

Girl's Father: "I understand my daughter is determined to marry you. I want to tell you at once that she's fool!"

Suitor: "Ah! Hereditary, I suppose."—Tit-Bits.

To Clean Copper Articles.

Clean copper articles by rubbing with lemon or vinegar and salt. Wash off with soapy water, remove smoke or burnt marks with ashes, polish, and wipe with a cloth slightly moistened with machine oil.

DAVY & ALLISON

Plumbing, Furnace Work, Tinsmiths.

Hardware, Paints and Oils. Stoves, and Furnaces.

DAVY & ALLISON,

Next to Oaton's.

FRED S. SCOTT

BARBER and TOBACCONIST

John St.

(One door south of Express Office.)

Everything clean and sanitary.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

We carry a full line of pipes, cigarettes and tobacco. Our prices are right

Bring your films to us. 25 years experience at developing and printing. Enlargements made on short notice. Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Beef Meal
Digestive Tankage
Oyster Shell, Grit
Calf Meal
Egg Mash

—and—

NEW STOCK GARDEN SEEDS FOR EARLY PLANTS

GEO. E. WINTER, SEEDS

Dundas St. Phone 78.

Denison Bros.

We Sell for Less

2 pkgs. Seeded Raisins	25c.
5 lbs. Washing Soda	15c.
3 boxes Dominion Matches	30c.
2 lbs. Currants	20c.
3 lbs. Figs for	29c.
4 bars Naptha Soap	25c.
2 cans Lye for	25c.
1 can Classic Cleanser 10c., 3 for	24c.
1 pkg. Quaker Corn Flakes	10c.
2 pkgs. Shredded Wheat	25c.
1 lb. Shredded Cocoanut	25c.
3 lbs. Rice	20c.
3 lbs. Cocoa	25c.
6 lbs. Epsom Salts for	25c.
6 lbs. Sulphur	25c.

Feed, Salt, Wood.

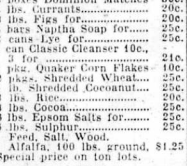
Alfalfa, 100 lbs. ground, $1.25

Special price on ton lots.

DENISON BROS.

North Centre Street.

NAPANEE, ONTARIO.



CORNS end the pain quickly, *safely*

In one minute you can end the pain of corns with Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads. They end the misery of corns by eliminating the cause, *friction-pressure*. No danger of infection from cutting or corrosive acids.

Zino-pads are *thin*; antiseptic, waterproof. They protect while they heal. Sizes for corns, callouses and bunions. Call today and get a box of this new, magic corn treatment.

Dr Scholl's Zino-pads

Put one on—the pain is gone!

We also carry a complete line of Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort Appliances and Remedies

The Haines Shoe Houses

Daly's Good Tea is dependable —When you buy a pound you know with certainty that you will serve a tea rich in flavor and of the proper strength, one that will make the members of your family or your guests exclaim, "What a splendid cup of tea." This famous brand for sale at WALLACE'S DRUG STORE.

Estie Smith, a former well-known resident of Napanee and Richmond Township, died on Monday, at the home of his daughter, at Bowmanville. The remains will be brought to Napanee on Wednesday.

The twenty Young Men of the Pastor's class in Grace Church, will be pleased to greet a good audience on Wednesday, April 22nd. They will present the story of Job in the auditorium of the church. Tickets 25c.

The members of the two local lodges of Oddfellows, together with the Encampment and Queen of Sheba Rebecca Lodge will attend divine service in the Methodist church, on Sunday, April 26th, at 10.30 a.m.

The prizes for the beauty Contest, put on in Napanee by the Dominion Portrait Company, Toronto, were won by the following: Miss Muriel A. Joyce, First, adults; Mrs. Sprung's child, First, under 16 years; Mrs. B. Gordon's child, First, under 5 years.

The new French Enamel White Paint is the greatest advance in paint manufacturing of recent years. Absolutely will not turn yellow. One coat covers where two are ordinarily required and it costs no more. Ask for a demonstration at WALLACE'S, Napanee, Agents.

Mr. J. J. Wilson has purchased the Oliver property in Deseronto. The purchase includes the brick block on Main street, occupied by Ives & Johnston, the Parker block, occupied by Arnold & Collins, the block occupied by Sharp's Jewelery, Therrien's grocery, McCullough's drug store and Cole's barber shop, and a residence property on Dundas street.

The remains of the late George Lloyd, who died at Cohoes, N.Y., on Thursday last, were brought to Napanee on Saturday and the funeral services were held in St. Mary Magdalene's Church on Sunday afternoon. The members of the G.O.P. attended the services in a body. The late Mr. Lloyd was a former resident of Napanee, having conducted a market garden and greenhouse for a number of years, leaving here over twenty years ago.

VICTORIAN ORDER OF NURSES

The regular monthly meeting of the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada was held in the library on Tuesday evening, April 7th. The Nurse's Report for the month was as follows:—Patients, 24; new cases, 16; maternity cases, 4; dismissed cases, 24; nursing visits, 97; non-nursing visits, 54; time on duty, 216½ hours; fees, $42.25; total attendance at clinic, 64; No. of clinics held, 4; No. visits to the schools, 18; hours spent in schools, 36; No. of children inspected, 807; defects corrected since previous month, 9; classe room health talks 15; No. of home school visits, 45; total No. of hours given school work, 52. Captain Thomas gave the report for the Social Service Council: 93 children and 29 adults have received assistance, and calls for three babies were given out. An executive meeting is held the first Tuesday of each month, and all members of the Order are invited to attend. Secretary.

THE MYSTERY OF A HOT CROSS BUN.

Some scraps of dough from the bake shop,
Tag ends of the last week's batch
With scrapings of pie crust, flakes and flies,
And the flies of last week's batch;
Margarine, salt and water,
Baked crisply, brown and done
Are the chief ingredients
Of a Hot Cross Bun.

With a cross there in the centre
To prove the flies are dead;
Neatly tied up in wax paper,
Served glove-handed with your bread.
Then some faker in the morning,
With rise of the sun,
Will let you solve the mystery
Of his Hot Cross Buns.

Wilson's Coal $14.00 per Ton.

Several cars of the best Pennsylvania Anthracite arriving this month. Price $14.00 per ton delivered to your bins. **Winson's Coal is eighed over Town Scales.** You get the best coal with a guarantee of weight and at the lowest price. Phone your order to 356J. Wilfred Wilson.

LOW-COST TRIP TO PACIFIC COAST.

A captivating four-week tour of Western Canada and the Pacific Coast, with a trip through the United States on the return journey, is being planned for Canadian teachers and their friends this summer.

Those who take advantage of this trip will see the greatest scenery on the continent—the Buffalo herd at Wainwright; Jasper National Park; with its unsurpassed mountain scenery; Mount Robson, the highest peak in the Canadian Rockies; the totem poles of Kitwanga and the mystic beauty of the Skeena River.

At Prince Rupert the party transfers from train to boat for the glorious water trip of 750 miles through the sheltered Scenic Seas of the North Pacific Coast to Vancouver, Victoria and Seattle.

On the return trip five wonderful days will be spent touring Yellowstone National Park by motor, with a trip to Salt Lake City and three days at Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado. Then it's Denver, Grand Creek Canyon, Idaho Springs and Lookout Mountain before heading for Chicago and Toronto.

The tour leaves Toronto July 9th, and you cannot afford to miss it. Full information, fares, etc., can be secured with illustrated booklet from A. E. Bryson, 44 Silverthorn Ave., Toronto, Martin Kerr, 4 Benlah Ave., Hamilton, or any Canadian National Railways Agent. 19-b

Roofing.

At quality slate surfaced Roofing, at attractive prices. See us before buying.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

PERSONALS

(All our readers are cordially invited to hand in, or send in, any news they may have for this column).

Mrs. E. R. Sills was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Nettie Clarke, Marlbank, a few days last week.

Mr. Kenneth Ham, Toronto, spent Easter with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Ham.

Mr. J. Fred Tilley, Toronto, spent Easter with Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Herrington.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. McGowan and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Boyes, Kingston, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Pollard.

Misses Edna Morrow, Picton, and Cora Morrow are spending Easter at their home at Sandhurst.

Miss Dorothy McEachren, Toronto, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Daly.

Mrs. Hurrell Huffman and children are spending Easter with her parents at Varty Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Briggs and Mr. and Mrs. Jack Briggs, Toronto, spent Easter with Mrs. Nelson Vanalstine, South Napanee.

Miss Loretta Hall, Brockville, is the guest of Miss Chrystobel R. Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Grieve have returned from Calgary, Alta. Mr. Grieve left Napanee about twenty years ago.

Mr. Byron Demorest has returned from Melitia, Man., and taken a farm at Empey Hill.

Messrs. Fred Husband and Earl Penny, Syracuse, N.Y., spent Easter with their parents at Empey Hill.

Mrs. W. B. Parsels and little son, Havelock, are guests of Mrs. Lorne Reddick.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Morse, Winnipeg, Man., and Gadet Daly, R.M.C., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Daly.

Mrs. Daniel Loucks has returned from spending a couple of months with her sister, Mrs. C. D. Eyvel, Galt.

Mrs. McCormick and Miss Eileen are spending the holidays in Tweed.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Smith and Miss Jessie Dibb were in Toronto a few days last week.

Mrs. McPhail, Kingston, spent last week the guest of Mrs. Coleman at the Vicarage.

Mrs. Dr. Russell, Preston, is visiting her father, Mr. D. H. Preston.

The Misses Miller, Kingston, spent Easter with Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Wilson.

Mr. Clifford Mills, Oshawa, spent Easter with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Mills, Morven.

Mr. Clayton Stevens, Buffalo, N.Y., is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Roy C. Root.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kimmerly and family spent Easter in Toronto.

Miss Evelyn Frisken, Wesley. Miss Carmelita Frisken, Hay Bay, and Mr. Orval Frisken, Queen's University, are visiting their parents for the holidays.

Miss Laura Vine, Toronto, is home for the holidays.

Mr. Fred Tomlinson is home to spend the holidays with his mother.

Mrs. F. E. VanLuven, who was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Willis, 110 Oakwood Avenue, Toronto, returned home to-day.

Miss Mildred Brown, Toronto University, is spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Brown.

Misses Alma and Marion Wales, Toronto University, are spending the holidays with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Wales.

Mr. C. A. Walters attended a meeting of the Executive of the Municipal Hydro Electric Association in Toronto last week.

Mrs. Nellie Paul has returned to her home, after spending the winter with her daughter and grandchildren, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Logan.

Miss Tillie Waller is home from Kingston General Hospital to spend a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Waller.

Miss Margaret Daly and Master George Daly, Toronto University, are spending Easter week with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Daly.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Rose and Mr. Ernest Rose attended the funeral of Mrs. Rose's brother, the late S. J. McCoy, in Picton on Monday of last week.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Wilson and their daughter, Mrs. Mary Robinson, of Cleveland Ohio, and Miss Irene Blatherwick are expected home this week from Florida, where they have spent the winter. Dr. Wilson is greatly pleased with Florida climate.

Miss Muriel Paul, of Hamilton, has been spending the Easter vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Paul, here. On Monday she went to Ottawa by special invitation, to the great banquet in memory of the late Thos. D'Arcy McGee. While in Ottawa she was the guest of Mr. John McGee, a brother of the late distinguished statesman in whose memory the banquet was given.

MARRIAGES.

Detlor—McKinley—At Trinity Parsonage, on Thursday, April 9th, 1925, by Rev. W. R. Tanton, Charles William Detlor, of Tamworth, to Miss Thelma McKinley, of Seeley's Bay, Ont.

MacFarlane—Graham—At the Vicarage, Napanee, by Rev. Rural Dean Coleman, M.A., on Wednesday, April 8th, 1925, Charles Galvin MacFarlane to Gladys, daughter of William Graham, both of the Township of Richmond.

DEATHS

Fralick—At Morven, on Wednesday, April 8th, 1925, John S. Fralick, aged 78 years, 5 months.

Foster—At Napanee, on Wednesday, April 8th, 1925, Margaret Jane Foster, beloved wife of W. B. Foster, aged 65 years, 9 months, 16 days.

Lloyd—At Cohoes, N.Y., on Thursday, April 9th, 1925, George Lloyd.

Middies With N. C. I. Emblems, $3.75 each

"Girls" these are splendidly made from the best quality Middy Twill obtainable. They are styled with yoke and have detachable flannel collar and cuffs. The sleeve emblem is a reproduction of the N. C. I. crest. These are all fast colors.

ROMANS THAT ROAM NO MORE

The watchman in the graveyard approached a figure lying in the grass of the cemetery. He kicked the tramp, who woke up with an injured air.

"What are you doing," yelled the guardian of the dead.

"Playing dead," answered the weary traveller. "When I am in Rome I do as the Romans do."

—The Inland Merchant.

Broadcloth Shirts and Tunics

Will fill up all gaps in the waist section of your wardrobe. They are used for dress as well as sportswear. Styles are invariably in over the skirt style—some show band bottoms, others are absolutely plain. Collars show unique variations. Priced from $2.69 up.

We Meet Your Requirements from Every Angle This Week---Spring Fabrics

Choose Yours at ROBINSON'S

THERE'S A WEALTH OF NEW FABRICS TO BE SEEN THIS SEASON

The Dress Goods Department at Robinson's is filled to the fullest extent with New Wool Fabrics, new Silks, new Coatings, new Wash Materials. Choosing will be alike pleasant and profitable. All signs point to a large sale of piece goods this season. Never perhaps in the history of merchandising has there been such a wealth of rich fabrics and glorious colorings. In the past Robinson's have always been favored for correct fabrics—this season proves that further progress is being made. A few of the many handsome fabrics are mentioned below. To see them in their full beauty you must pay a personal visit. Special request from our out-of-town customers will receive our best consideration.

WOOL FABRICS NAMED BELOW ARE WORTHY OF SPECIAL ATTENTION

For the Ensemble Suit:

Popular fabrics you will see on your way through the store—Poiret Twill, Tricotine, Charmeen, Kashalaine. Shades now shown—Lanvin, Rosewood, Toast, Cinnamon, Collie, Fairway, Navy, Beige.

Plain and novelty Crepes are being used for tunic and lining. Rich harmonious colors that blend in a pleasing manner with the wool fabric.

Drop Stitch Wool Taffeta, Wool Crepe, French Surah. For the Separate Dress—if it be made from the woolen fabric: San Toy, Wool Flannel, plain and novelty weave. Shades noted are Fawn, Beige, Brown, Lanvin, Rosewood, Grey.

THE RICH SILK FABRICS ARE THE FINEST YET SHOWN

Many new weaves are here—something different is what you expect to find here.

Check Knit, Radio Knit, Crepe Pamela, Krinkle Crepe, Satin Face Crepe, Flat Crepe, Canton Crepe, Crede-de-Chine, Satin Face Poplin, Plain and Stripe Broadcloth, Serge Foulard, Duchess Satin.

Rich colors are shown—Navy, Brown, Rosewood, Lanvin, Tile, Cocoa, Rut, Russet, Almond, Gobelin.

COATING MATERIAL BY THE YARD—THE FAVORED FABRICS ARE HERE

Should you desire a soft suede finish, Velmoraine and Chamois are two fabrics just new. A lighter woven fabric in all the new colors, Tricotine, Poiret Twill, Charmeen, Shades, Lanvin, Rosewood, Cinnamon, Toast, Grey, Tile, Cocoa.

WHAT CAN WE SAY ABOUT THE NEW WASH GOODS

Such an assortment one can hardly believe it possible that such beautiful wash fabrics could be produced; yet we have them in all the glorious colorings of the seasons vogue, weave after weave, color after color. To see them is to realize what a wonderful choice can be had. The list below gives an idea of the tremendous buying possibilities you possess: Plain Voile, plain Crepe, plain and novelty Ratine, Gingham Voile, Ratine Voile, Crepe Voile, plain and stripe Broadcloth, Normandy and Beadora Voile, Embroidered Crepon, Floral Voile, Artificial Silk Crepe, Embossed Crepe, Satin Tube Moracain, Cut Velour, Soft Crepe.

By actual count we are showing 75 individual dress lengths in wash fabrics. Rich artificial Silk Crepe in stripe and plaids, check and plaid Ratine Crepe, Satin Stripe Beadora Voile, Metal Crepe, Crepe Arbique, Bright Gloss Embroidered Crepe, Rope Crepe, Crepe Brocade. No two colors alike in the assortment.

THIS SEASON NORMANDY AND BEADORA VOILES ARE SOLD BY THE ROBINSON CO. AT 75 CENTS PER YD.

This is a very special price this season for this popular summer fabric. Spots, small and large designs, are shown in a vast assortment of rich colorings. Over 25 shades to choose from.

SILK BROADCLOTHS ARE MUCH IN VOGUE

At $1.50 and $2.50 per yard some very desirable stripe Broadcloths can be seen. These fabrics are very new and are shown in narrow and wide stripe. Widths are 30 and 39 in.

Plain Broadcloth Silk has had a wonderful sale this season. The best for the money is the one we offer you in the following colors: Black, White, Sand, Grey, Rose, Nile, Orchid, Pink, Cocoa, Honeydew, French Blue, Gold, 29 in. wide, $1.25 yd.

VIYELLA FLANNEL, 31IN. WIDE

In the new sport effects. Rich colorings in stripe and plaid. Fawn, Henna, Green, Blue, With contrasting colorings. Guaranteed fast color and unshrinkable.

THIS PROMISES TO BE A BIG SEASON FOR SPORT MATERIALS

FLANNEL in plain colors, 54 inches wide, special per yard, $1.48 and $1.75.

Rich plaid and checks in Kashalaine and Flannel in rich color effects that harmonize in a becoming manner; $3.00 and $3.75 per yard.

SPECIAL AT 59 CENTS PER YARD

Two leading lines of Cotton Wash Goods—Plain colored Voiles, self stripe colored Crepe.

Firm quality plain Voile, 38 in. wide, colors Mauve, Rose, Grey, Brown, Reseda, Gold, French Blue, Lemon, Pink, Sky, Beige, Black, Navy.

Self Stripe Crepe, 36 inches wide, Rose, Sky, Reseda, Honeydew, Saxe, Beige, Mauve, Crabapple.

INEXPENSIVE AND YET DESIRABLE FOR A RICH DRESS

THE NEW KNIT FABRIC IN CHECK AND RADIO KNIT, SPECIAL AT $2.00 AND $2.50 PER YD.

These fabrics are shown in a rich assortment of new colorings and form a notable addition to the select range of new silken fabrics. Each style comes in a dress length of four yards and the material is highly recommended for good service and rich appearance.

YOU WILL FIND A GREAT VARIETY OF FABRICS TO CHOOSE FROM IN OUR STAPLE DEPARTMENT

Wash materials for simmer dresses in fast color Ginghams, Crepes and Linens, priced at the very lowest.

Fast color Ginghams in the newest patterns and shades at 25, 29, 35, 40, 45 and 50c. yard.

At 25c. yard a large assortment of shades in the desirable checks, also some plaids, 27 in. wide, and 32 in. wide.

At 29c. and 35c. yard, 32 in. wide English and Domestic Fast Color Ginghams, suitable for house or street wear. The patterns are the various size checks and plaids. A very popular line at 40c. and 45c. yd. English and Scotch Chambrays in shades such as Rose, Pink, Dark Green, Light Green, Yellow, Orange, Light Blue, Medium and Dark Blue, Brown and Mauve.

At 50c. yd., 32 in. and 36 in. crepe finish Zephyrs. The shades are Delf, Green, Mauve and Henna. They come in patterns of checks and overchecks, a very useful fabric for house or street wear.

At 30c. yd., 30 in. wide Crepe in shades of Yellow, Sky, Mauve, also White, suitable for either day or night wear.

At 50c. yd., 38 in. wide Lingerie Crepe, in very dainty patterns on White, Pink, Yellow and Mauve. A most sightly Crepe that is sure to give satisfactory service.

At 85c. yd., 36 in. wide Dress Linen in strongly woven cloth that gives splendid service, will not split at the seams. They come in shades of Delf, Tan, Green, Mauve, Peach and Rose.

NEW SHIRTS FOR YOUNG MEN

MADE WITH SEPARATE DETACHED COLLAR, PRICE $1.50 EACH

No. 1—Full size, coat, with soft double cuff, neat patterns, two have line stripes.

No. 2—Full size, coat style, soft double cuffs, assorted stripes, with neat spots.

Made by the House of Tooke and splendid values. Sizes 13, 13½, 14.

GOOD BLUE SERGES IN MEN'S SUITS TIMED AND PRICED FOR EASTER

Spring! Easter! Blue Serge! All three come together this year. Never such a strong sortorial reason for choosing Blue Serge. Never such a strong financial reason.

English, Belgian, and American Serges, splendid qualities. All are guaranteed sun proof. All have that body necessary to good tailoring.

We have stocked both the two and three button styles in Men's and Young Men's models.

Prices $25.00, $30.00, $32.50 and $35.00.

At any of the above prices you will find surprising values. Even the $25 suit is made of a pure wool and is a fine, beautiful twill.

Special 3-Window Display

of our Splendid Assortment and Worth-while Values

In our Boy's and Children's Suits

Friday, April 17th. Saturday, April 18th. Monday, April 20th

In Window No. 1—Will be Children's Suits of all kinds for ages 2 to 7 years.

In Window No. 2—Will be Boys' Suits for Juniors of from 7 to 12 years.

In Window No. 3—Will be Suits for the older Boys from 12 to 18 years.

All in short pants. We do not believe you will find any such a complete assortment, and really splendid values within 100 miles of Napanee. We cordially invite you to come and look them over.

Quality, Service, Value.

THE ROBINSON CO. LIMITED

We close at 10 p.m. Saturdays. Other days at 5.30 p.m.